MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

Farmers' Employment in February.

Keep your children at school—suffer them not to lose *a single day* while the school lasts and when they are able to go out. If you are in the practice of taking them off to go to mill or to perform little chores in school hours, they will lose their place in school and all ambition to excel as scholars. Make it a rule not to let them stay away; if they are put where they are obliged to hear others recite, they cannot fail to learn something.

Can you not spare a little time to question your children in the evening and learn what progress they have made through the day? You ought to take some interest in this, for you are annually paying large sums to keep up your schools. Farmers, our children ought to know how much 395 pounds of pork come to at fourpence and a farthing per pound; and to measure a cord of wood that is not exactly eight feet long and four feet wide. Not one in ten of you can do this who were schooled 40 years ago, yet your boys may learn the rule in half an hour.

SPELLING, READING AND WRITING.

These are very old-fashioned studies, and it may be, they will be dispensed with entirely, when every thing is made to go by steam. But unless you have some better machinery for the business than nature has given you, it will be prudent to exercise the brain a little gently in these studies while your memory is strong and your fingers limber. Old peoples' ears are better than their eyes in the evening, and their children should read aloud to them. They will then improve in the art of reading much faster than when they read to themselves; parents may thus increase their own store of knowledge without injuring the eyesight.

WOOD-PILES AND HAY-MOWS.

While your hay-mows are wasting away your wood-piles should be growing larger till you have heaped up a store for the year. People who leave off haying to go to the wood lot never have fat cattle. If you have room enough put your wood under cover as soon as you can: every storm does it some damage after it has begun to dry.

RAIL FENCE.

Posts and rails may be prepared for setting. If you have not rocks enough to fence your farm put your posts into the lowest or most wet soil, and your rocks on the dryest; —for wall stands best on dry land, and posts last five times as long in wet ground as on a sandy plain.

HAULING ROCKS.

In the latter part of February you may expect the sun to run nearly as high as in October. He has been gaining, say two months, and as he gains but six hours in six months, we will suppose your days are two hours longer than in December. Should he, in spite of Miller, hold on his usual course, you may find the snow melted away about your heaps of rocks that you piled up in the fall, while there is enough in the fields for good sledding. Now, now is your time—haul your rocks to the place of deposite and let them lie till you have leisure to lay up your wall. This you may do in May or June, provided always that you have planted no more acres than you were able to manure well.

CARE OF CATTLE.

Cows that calve in March will need better hay in February than they required in the two past months. If you have any prudence or compassion suffer not your cows to be bowed by the neck when they are nigh calving. The first drink that you give the cow after she has dropped her calf should be as warm as her milk. If she has been taught to drink swill she will drink her own milk should you offer it as soon as you have drawn it from her udder. If she refuses it let her have a pailful of water with a shovelful of hot embers thrown into it. She will be very thirsty but you must not let her drink more than one pailful at a time during the first 24 hours. Milk away all you can get before the calf knows what you are about—he will then nestle the udder and drain it clean and prevent soreness and swelling.

CARE OF HORSES.

In winter horses that are used but little should have roots with their hay rather than grain. Indolent horses that are kept wholly on hay are very generally costive; their *sedentary* or *standing* habits operate as injuriously on them, as on the human family. Potatoes, carrots, turnips, and all kinds of roots are good to keep the bowels open. Clover hay is much better for non-working horses than herds grass or red top. When the hay is smoky as it often is, it will be prudent to sprinkle it a little with water—lime water is good to guard against the heaves.

Horses that are worked hard daily require different treatment. They may be kept principally on grain, and it is cheaper at present than other food. This enables them to perform severe labor, and it keeps their bowels sufficiently open without roots. The poorer kinds of hay or even straw, chopped fine and mixed with wetted meal, makes good food for them—but wheat, or oat-straw is better, and good hay is better than either.

Horses are uncomfortable in a tight stable. If their racks are crowded with hay they have not enough fresh air for breathing. They have better air when they eat from an open manger without a rack. In winter and in summer a horse loves to stand in a half cellar and eat his hay from the open barn floor. In this position he stands at his ease, breathing a pure air and leaving every drop of his manure where it may be found again.

A SKETCH OF THE TOWN OF TYNGSBOROUGH.

This was taken from Dunstable in 1789, and incorporated as the district of Tyngsborough. It was so named in honor of Madam Sarah Winslow, (the daughter of Eleazer Tyng,) and her family.

On the organization of the district, Mrs Winslow agreed to fund a sum of money which should afford the annual income of eighty pounds lawful money, to be devoted equally to support a congregational minister and a grammar school. In gratitude for this gift the district was named Tyngsborough.

It was incorporated as a town in 1809. This town lies on both sides of the Merrimac River.—Large quantities of excellent Granite have been quarried on the banks of this river, and sent to Boston market, by the Middlesex Canal. This place is eight miles north-west of Lowell and twenty-nine miles north-west of Boston. Population in 1837, 870. As we pass up the main road, which is on the western bank of the river, we find some beautiful locations; among them is the public house kept by Mr. A. Bond. This is a delightful place in summer. The Nashua Railroad passes between the house and the river. They have a depot opposite, where the engine stops to take in water, &c., making it very convenient for patrons of this house to take or leave the cars. Mr. B. keeps a very good house. Travellers passing that way, will do well to give him a call. N. Brindley, Esq., has a beautiful mansion, situated on an eminence back a few rods from the river. As we passed up the river, we noticed some good farms; among them was that of Mr. J. F. Bancroft. As we go towards Dunstable, we find Ebenezer Bancroft, Esq., a good farmer, and Messrs. O. & J. M. Washburn. These gentlemen have pleasant situations. Mr. J. M. W. informed us that he had about 50 acres of land, and that he had tried the new husbandry, which we have so often recommended, and was much pleased with the result of his experiments. He seeded down four acres the past fall. Mr. W. has done a good deal to his farm latterly. Last year he set out about 60 young apple trees of various kinds; also, about the same number of shade trees, &c. They also carry on the Brush making business extensively. Their factory building is about two hundred feet in length. The machinery is mostly new and in good order, and is all carried by water power. They keep nine hands employed, four men and five girls. They manufacture about $15,000 worth of brushes annually. The building is well warmed by two stoves and every precaution seems to have been taken to render the whole secure from fire.

Mr. W. showed us a great variety of brushes, some of which we think the best we ever saw.—Those in want of a good article of this kind, will do well to look at this establishment.

Fourth Agricultural Meeting in the State House.

On Tuesday evening the farmers had another interesting meeting in the Representatives' Hall.

The Hon. Mr. Quincy, President of the Senate, presided.—Subject. *Treatment of neat stock.*

Mr. Cole of Boston opened on this topic. He considered oxen more useful on a farm than horses. He said some objected to oxen because they travel so slow; but this is owing wholly to training; they can be made to travel fast if they are used to it when young. He thought a calf would run fast as a colt, and that it was as natural for him to travel quick. He said in Africa oxen are known to travel very fast, they are made use of to defend the herd against robbers. He recommended raising calves by feeding them with porridge made of skimmed milk and meal, because they fall away if taken off when one or two months old.

He said he would give rennet to cure the scours, lime also and loam were good; that in England they use oil cake, oat and barley meal for food.

He said coarse hay was better than fine the first winter—he would be careful to keep calves warm—they do best when kept with sheep—will not then be lousy—that he liked tight barns for this stock and also for hay rather than the open barns that were formerly used to save the hay by letting in the air. He advised to let cattle have plenty of drink, and thought it a good plan to take away the hay from before them when they left off eating.

He spoke of Mr. Bloodgood, of N. York, who said he saved one third of their food by cutting it up fine. He recommended roots and he had seen a man keep his horses on stubble and roots, and they looked well. He thought it best to milk cows before giving them turnips to avoid the bad taste in the milk. He did not like to cook food for cattle but would cut it. He thought some put too much salt on their hay. He recommended raising corn fodder for cattle, and thought as much might be got from half an acre as from three of grass. He would let horses eat from the barn floor rather than from the rack and not let them stand on a floor. He would keep sheep on high land.

Mr. Robinson, the member from Webster, asked him if he thought Indian meal better for calves than oat meal? Mr. R. thought oat meal best.

Hon. Mr. Dodge, of Essex, inquired if there was not trouble in getting young calves to drink. He had found some difficulty, it seemed unnatural; but a lad from the country who lived with him showed him how to fasten a leather teat in the bottom of a milk trough for the calf to be guided by. He brought up a calf entirely on skimmed milk [illegible] was not a day old.

Mr. D. said he had lost several cows and he presumed it was for want of shelter from the cold winds. He built a shed on the west side of his barn yard and he has lost no cows since. He had a large cow that could not cast her calf, and after using the strength of three men he made use of tackle and drew the calf away—that all hands then raised the cow up to give her the use of her legs, and that she soon appeared to be well. The calf was dead and it weighed 107 pounds.

[Mr. D. afterwards said the sire of the calf was of a very large breed. No doubt this was the cause of the trouble.]

Mr. Child, the member from Conway, made some inquiry about the value of corn fodder and the quantity that could be raised on an acre.

Mr. Merriam, of Auburn. [This gentleman was called *Merryman* by mistake in our last report] said he had made a practice of taking calves from cows at 3 or 4 days old—he gives new milk at first—then water and Indian meal—afterwards he gives whey. But he prefers for hay the finest and the best he can get for the first winter, rowen and fine clover. He thinks his calves have done better than pampered cattle—thinks they winter well with sheep.

To sheep he gives coarse hay, corn, roots, or beans, in the spring. He had a calf in the fall that was sickly—thinks it grew well by keeping it with sheep; though he says calves will sometimes worry sheep. He had been in the habit of keeping his oxen up through the whole year. He had found a great saving in cutting fodder for his cattle. He cuts hay and straw together and his cattle eat the whole—gives his cows one pint of meal per day. He found it difficult to cut stalks or husks with a machine. He keeps his cattle warm and gives them a bed of litter every night. His sheep will live without water, but they live better with it. He once lost a colt by suffering him to go in a pasture where was no water except what was stagnant. The colt sickened and died.

He thinks some salt ought to be put on hay, but not more than the cattle would relish. He raises some roots but he never gives roots to his cows *before* calving, but afterwards.

[Is it not better to give *meal* rather than roots to new milk cows? They need to be strengthened after calving, rather than to have what will run wholly to milk. Editor.]

Mr. Graves, the member from Deerfield, said he had some experience in raising calves—but he found it best to take the calf off immediately and let him know nothing about sucking—that it is difficult to make the calf drink unless you take him off at once. He gives the calf new milk to drink for three weeks—then meal—that rye meal is best—then not liable to scour, he keeps them on porridge or skimmed milk. He thinks this better than to let the calf suck. He likes cut feed for his cattle; his calves will eat anything, but he finds good hay better for them than poor, or than straw.

Mr. G. said that last spring a neighbor had a cow that could not calve—his neighbors came and assisted him with ropes and tackle. The calf died and the cow too.

Hon. Mr. Allen, of Plymouth county, observed that he rose, not because he knew much on this subject. We must bear for information, to learn of one another. He had nothing to say by way of triumph. He loved to follow nature. He loved to let the calf run with its mother and take its mother's milk. If it runs with the cow it will learn of the cow how to eat in the pasture, and how to drink too. After three months separate the calf and put it into the pasture with the fat cattle.

As to keeping calves very warm, Mr. A. said he must differ from some of the speakers. Calves want air, and they are not apt to suffer with cold if they have liberty to go under a shed. The air in this hall is not suitable for any one to breath for any length of time; if I should stay here for a few weeks, I should be very unfit to go out and face the north-west. He would not keep any of his cattle constantly warm, but he would let them have exercise in the open air.

Mr. Allen said the story which his friend Dodge had told of using such force to take the calf away from the cow, had struck him dumb. He would let nature take her course, and if cows were well provided for, there would seldom be any danger in calving—he would never use such violence in any case. He told a story of a neighbor who was a great advocate of kind and gentle treatment,—he did not know but that in the course of transmigration of souls he should be transformed to a horse, and he meant to treat his horse as well as if he knew that he, at some time, should take the horse's place.

He expressed his astonishment that a number of men could agree that it was proper to use so much force—that if cows have proper treatment, there is not a case in a hundred where it would be necessary to use any violence whatever; and if any were used, the strength of a single man would be sufficient in any case. He would sooner knock a cow in the head than suffer her to be treated in this manner.

Mr. A. said he did not question the good feeling or the good intention of his friend, but he thought it his duty to protest against such a course in other cases, because it was quite unnecessary, and would generally be cruel and fatal.

Mr. Stone, the member from Beverly, observed that neat stock was quite an important article with the farmer, and he thought it would be advisable to keep larger numbers than most farmers did for the sake of the manure they would make.

He said the fashions are changing—formerly the definition of a gentleman was—one who does no labor—and the hog was embraced in this catalogue.—But now it is becoming fashionable for both to be engaged in useful business. Idlers are turning their hands to useful employment and so is the gentleman hog.

He thought it prudent to put hot water in his watering tub in cold weather. He thinks the swill made in his kitchen more useful for his milk cows than for hogs. He suggested the propriety of teaching a single ox to draw by himself, so that in case one of a yoke should die the other might do the whole labor.

Mr. Smith, the member from South Hadley, thought the slops that would be necessary for a large dairy of cows would cost more than the milk from the cows would be worth. He takes his calves off from the cows at three days old—if he gives too much meal it makes them scour. He now feeds his calves on what is called glauber milk or bonny clabber. He said he had a neighbor who found it impossible at first to make his calf drink bonny-clabber, he made him a second offer at noon, but he refused—at night the calf was glad to drink the whole, and it seemed as if he would drink "pail and all." [It seems the poor little fellow was starved to it. Ed.]

Mr. S. said it is important to keep calves well the first winter. They do well in the same yard with sheep, but they need better food—need a supply of water, running water if you have it; cattle do not like it cold. He has now an aqueduct through his yard, and he would not part with it for 500 dollars—it is worth more annually than the interest of that sum. As to corn fodder he said it is generally underrated—he once kept a cow for a neighbor and he fed her principally on corn stover in the fore part of winter. His neighbor complained and wanted her fed with hay—the cow was then fed with good hay, but after trying it a while the owner put her to the stover again and obtained more and better milk. As to salt for sheep he said a little was good, but he knew a man who lost half his flock one winter in consequence of eating from a load of hay that had been made very salt in order to keep it from spoiling. He at length recollected that this load of hay received a very large quantity of salt; he took his flock from it and those that had suffered least soon recovered.

Col. Jaques, of Charlestown. [The Col. has been a close observer of all kinds of stock, and his experience in breeding is probably equal to that of any of our farmers. Ed.] He said these meetings were held for the purpose of informing each other, and he knew of no better way than for each to tell his own practice. For himself, he chooses to let his calves suck the cows the first summer; he finds they will be far better shaped than when they are nursed on porridge, for this makes them podbellied—the natural milk is best. Mr. J. breeds cattle that have large rumps and small shins, because he finds the rump pieces bring four times as much in market as the shins.

Our neat stock degenerates, and no wonder if we nurse them on slops instead of the milk that nature provides, and then winter them as some have recommended, on coarse hay. Sheep and calves should have large and open yards. They prefer to lie out except in very severe weather—and so will horses. He knew a horse that was suffered to run on one of our islands through the winter—a shed was provided for him to run under, but he seldom resorted to it through the winter, he chose to be out in the free air.

[Milk cows should be kept warm as this will increase the milk—but calves and sheep do better abroad, they do not require the same warmth. Gentle treatment is always best; never take a bull or calf by the horns; you offend, it is a kind of challenge, and they resent it. Rub their necks and dewlaps.

We have no further room for Col. J.'s remarks in this paper, but we shall keep our notes. He has agreed to meet us next Tuesday evening to which time this meeting was adjourned. The same subject continued.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIME WAR!! COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED—ARMISTICE—TREATY CONCLUDED.

Mr. Editor,—As you object to my quotations from Dr. Jackson to show how lime operates in agriculture, and as you think that "ninety nine out of a hundred of our farmers would prefer the theory of Dr. Liebig because it is more agreeable to their own observation," let him speak; he says, "It is probable in part by setting at liberty the volatile alkali imprisoned in the soil, that quick lime acts *so beneficially* in agriculture, and in particular that it improves soil containing a *free acid* such as *peat earth;* for independently of *its use* in *neutralizing a substance* which checks vegetation by its *anti-septic* properties, quick lime may also disengage a portion of ammonia combined with this acid and thus afford to the plant a more abundant supply of the nitrogen which it requires." I believe you also consider Dr. Dana good authority; let us have what he says.

"It often requires many years to bring out the good effects of carbonate of lime, and though *ultimately these efforts it is believed have never failed of being witnessed;* yet so slowly that its use has been often condemned;" and again, "Its action is threefold, each distinct, first, as a *neutralizer*—secondly, a *decomposer*—thirdly, a *converter*.

1st. Whenever free acid exists in soil, lime acts as a *neutralizer*.

2d. If acid geine exists in the soil or any free acid, carbonic acid is then liberated, it acts on the geate of lime, supergeates result and these are easily soluble.

3d. The great use of lime is as a *converter*, turning solid and insoluble geine, even acid vegetable fibre into soluble vegetable food." "In the acid soil lime acts to eliminate carbonic acid, which acts on silicates and geine."

We have thus submitted the question at issue to the arbitration of two commissioners named by yourself, but mutually agreed upon. By their verdict you admit all this—*I claim no more.*

Lime then is a *neutralizer*, a *decomposer*, a *converter*. It cannot be successfully applied to our old fields, worn out by excessive cultivation with exhausting crops, for *there* is no vegetable substance left for it to act upon.

It *can be applied* to our low lands, abounding in iron ore, and to muck and peat compost heaps, to advantage, for *there* it *neutralizes* the acids, decomposes the vegetable fibres and converts the mass into the most acceptable food of plants.

A truce then—wherein do we disagree!—Nations, for imaginary wrongs, go to war—shed blood and expend their treasures—mutually appoint commissioners to make a treaty—who soon find out it was only a *misunderstanding;* or if it be on account of a boundary line—that the *variation* of the compass has *removed mountains, monuments* and *rivers*. Thus, too, for *offended dignity* the duellists resort to the sovereign panacea—load the blunderbusses and blaze away at each other—the one mortally wounded, the other ditto, or maimed for life, now find it was all a *mistake*, only a *little* misunderstanding—*shake hands and die in all their glory.*

Not so with us, let us have an honorable peace, we have submitted it to the commissioners, they have decided, what we *both* knew before—that "*lime is a neutralizer* a *decomposer*, a *converter*."

It remains with you to ratify the treaty, as you have so much to say about my incognitia, I subscribe myself

Yours truly,
HORACE COLLAMORE.

Pembroke, Jan. 22, 1844.

☞ We are right glad to hear again from our old friend under his proper signature, for he has really said nothing which he needs to be ashamed of.

If any proper *admissions* on our part will save us from the trouble and risk of appearing before Congress in the art of farming, we shall think it prudent to make them at once.

To begin we will admit—whether it be a fact or not—that lime is an essential ingredient in all soils:—so is clay; and sand also. Some vegetable matter too in addition to these minerals has a capital effect. Though it seems that this is not essential—since the first vegetables that our planet produced could not have been aided as plants now are, by decaying vegetable matter.

Chemists tell us that lime is found in all soils—perhaps it may be as necessary as sand is.—But the great point to which we have labored to call the attention of farmers is, to ascertain whether there is not already a sufficient quantity of lime in most of our Massachusetts soils. This is the important question for farmers; and the only safe mode of testing it is by experiments—by actual trials.

This seems, to us, a much more rational mode than to leave it to *chemists* to determine what is wanted. You have heard the old story of the sailor who objected to being thrown overboard after his legs had both been cut off by a cannon ball, though the surgeon positively declared he was dead. True, his messmates threw him over, tauntingly asking him, "Who knows best, you or the doctor?" But farmers will never consent to be treated in this way. You must bring the best evidence that the nature of the case admits, to prove that an additional quantity of lime is needed to make our soils fertile.

We think we demand nothing unreasonable. It is as easy to prove the beneficial effects of lime on any soil, as of ashes, or stable manure. Let us have some better evidence than the assertions of doctors before we throw our man overboard, or our cash to the lime merchant.

We wholly deny that lime is a *decomposer* of vegetable matter, in the sense in which decomposition is used by chemists. In the process of slaking much heat is disengaged from the lime and communicated to the compost heap. This heat while it lasts, favors the *decomposition*—the *rotting* of vegetable matter. But it no more favors it than the burning of wood or of coal would do it. The lime does not tend to the *decay* of other matter any more than fire may be said to *decompose* a house or to make it decay. Combustion is decomposition in one sense; but chemists never mean combustion when they speak of the decomposition of matter in the soil—they mean what is commonly understood by the term rotting.

Our own meaning is, that lime does not hasten the rotting of vegetable matter; but, on the contrary, it tends to preserve it from decay. [Editor.

SAVING APPLES—CURING WARTS—KNEADING SHIP-BREAD.

Mr. Editor,—I said I would inform you how I preserved those Porter apples. Before I do so, permit me to state that I have tried those recipes for preserving apples published in the papers, by putting them in dry sand, gypsum, &c., but never had any keep quite as well as those immediately headed up in a barrel. Let me also say that I do not think much of keeping Porters till the first of January, because they lose their peculiar flavor, and are no better at that season than many other kinds that will keep without so much labor.

I selected a peck, (they had been gathered and laid on the grainary floor three or four weeks—I should prefer to take them directly from the tree,) wrapped each in paper, and packed them in a tight box, and nailed them up; took another box four inches larger every way, put in gypsum two inches deep, placed the box containing the apples in such a manner as to have two inches space on each side, and filled around and on top with gypsum, and placed it in a cool and dry cellar. I suppose sand, loam, or ashes will answer as well as gypsum.

Do you or any of your correspondents know how to make good Pilot bread, and whether it can be well baked in our ovens?

Can any one tell how to cure warts on cows' teats, or how to make a cow milk *right* which milks too hard. Yours, &c.,
N. S. BENNETT.

Framingham, Jan. 16, 1844.

☞ The last is so *hard* a question that we fear no one will answer it. A hard milking cow is a hard case and you must have a man who has patience enough to turn a grindstone to draw out all the milk.

Warts may be mesmerised by any of the practitioners of the art. They are sometimes driven away by rehearsing words that none but witches understand. Milk-weed will cure them when the moon is in—the teat. And fresh carrots with salt have been known to cure them by three applications immediately after milking in the evening.

If any of our correspondents know how to make pilot bread they will confer a favor by giving us a recipe. [Editor.

ON CULTIVATING PEACH TREES.

Mr. Editor,—The subject of planting and cultivating the Peach, seems to be one that is attracting considerable attention among your numerous correspondents, and it is, doubtless, gratifying to many of your readers, to witness the laudable ambition that has been manifested on your part as the editor, to collect and disburse all the information that can be obtained in relation to the subject of cultivating fruit trees.

Among all the varieties of fruit that are furnished to our market, the *Peach* cannot fail to be one that may be made to yield the greatest net profit to the producer. It is therefore a subject worthy of the attention of every farmer, and not (to say the least) unworthy the notice of every individual that is possessed of a spot where he can plant a tree.

Our farmers, more particularly in the country, have for the most part, devoted their attention to raising apples, and unfortunately for quite too large a portion of them, they have neglected to improve their orchards by engrafting and otherwise propagating the more choice varieties of apples for culinary purposes. They have raised apples for the purpose of converting them into cider, but it must be remembered now (if I may be allowed the expression) that, *our cider days are past*, as a production of profit, and that, if the husbandman devotes any attention to the cultivation of fruit, with a view to increase his pecuniary interest, it is essential to him to raise such as will be the most saleable and command the highest price in the market; and therefore, if he is now about to commence in the business, let him examine and consider what kinds of fruit trees can be brought forward into a bearing state in the shortest period of time, in proportion to the expense, their durability, &c.

Peach trees can be raised from the stone, and be innoculated or not, (as circumstances require) to such a state, as that they will bear *some fruit*, the third year after planting, and often plentifully the fourth year, and may continue to produce bountifully for eight or ten, and in some situations twenty years, if well protected from unseasonable heats and colds. The apple requires a much longer time to bring it into a bearing state and is much more durable. The subject is worthy of consideration, and I hope some person more competent, will give it the attention it deserves, &c.

I. BARTLETT.

Quincy, Jan. 25, '44.

☞ I. Bartlett, Esq. has our thanks for the above communication. His opinions on the cause of "the yellows" in peach trees will appear in our next with some comments upon them. [Editor.

PEACH STONES—CHIP DUNG.

Mr. Editor,—Almost every week something appears in your paper in relation to the raising of peach trees, and the opinions of the different writers have but little more resemblance to each other than the writers themselves. Some have tried one experiment, and some another, and all come to different conclusions. This, sir, is what we like to see. This is the way to improvement. If there was no controversy, if all were of one mind, and continued to remain so, how soon we should all become drones in nature's hive.—Therefore, let us continue to give our opinions to the public this cold winter, when we have but little else to do, than to stock our minds with useful knowledge. Let us not stop our agricultural papers because it is winter, for this is the very time to prepare our minds for spring.

In the remarks made by several writers, on my opinion expressed in your paper a few weeks since, in relation to the conforming as near as possible to the laws of nature in all our dealings with trees, I think much useful knowledge may be derived; but, notwithstanding, I am yet compelled to say, and with sincerity, that I should as soon think of cracking an egg to take out the chicken, as to crack a peach stone to cause it to vegetate.

Chip Dung. One of your correspondents talks of Chip Dung being applied to apple trees, and also respecting the tendency which it has to introduce borers or worms of any kind. I can say to him and to the public, that chip manure is an excellent article to put around trees, when well mixed with wood ashes. The chips keep the ground light, and the ashes clear out all the worms of whatever name or nature. I feel satisfied of the truth of the above fact from actual experiment in a young orchard of mine. The chips should occasionally be moved with the hoe and a few fresh ashes applied at the same time.

Grafton, Jan. 24, 1844. B.

☞ It will be seen in our Last paper that we approve of chip dung for trees in case no worms are in it; and we have no doubt that a good quantity of ashes would fit it well for the orchard. Lime also would kill the worms.

There would be no need of cracking peach stones if we could always take care in season to prevent their drying. Chickens have been saved by breaking open the egg shell when the imprisoned young one was unable to burst it open. We suspect that "B." never tended many chickens or raised many peach trees from the stone. But it is not customary to pass judgment on one whose *name* is not "in Court."

We hope to hear from "B." again. One case does not often settle a principle. Let us gather facts and opinions too. [Editor.

PLANTING STONE FRUIT.

Mr. Editor,—In your last Ploughman, I noticed much speculation about getting seedlings from stone fruits, peaches, cherries, &c. Let it be said, once for all, that seed from grafted or budded fruit, seldom germinates.

That the great secret in making stone fruit do, is keeping the same, after picking, so constantly moist, especially the cherry, as that the frost of coming winter shall swell the meat and burst the shell, which it will not do, if left to get dry; at least, till long lying in the ground and gathering moisture for the following winter. This accounts for peach stones sleeping often over the year and starting up the following: an evil timely remedied by cracking every stone in the spring as you plant, if the frost has not done it. My method is, especially with cherries, (which cannot as well be cracked,) to bury them at once, green, and in a body, fast under the sod, that the frost may easily reach them while the earth keeps moist, and we never fail of finding them in early spring all bursting open like clams, and the young germ pushing out, ready for sowing at pleasure, in our appropriate bed, as we sow onions.

I. HOSFORD.

☞ The above is consonant to the experience of our best gardeners and we are pleased with this additional testimony. [Editor.

Sowing on Green Sward.—Rye from one peck. Mr. George Kendall of Sterling tells us he prepared about four acres of his high land in 1842 and sowed grass seed on the furrow according to the mode we have so often recommended. He now tells us that the grass took well and he had a good swath last summer. At first his grass looked lonesome and he feared he had lost his labor but he remembered what we said, that he must wait for it to grow till hay time.

On one acre he sowed about one pailful of rye and he harvested 23 bushels and one peck. This is great for one pailful of seed. Is there any advantage derived from sowing one or two bushels of seed to the acre?

☞ Mr. Cornelius Cowing of Roxbury, has had some experience in keeping fowls. He recently told us that neither the large Bucks county, nor the Dorking fowl is more prolific of eggs than the common dunghill fowl.

We advise our friends to try the plan of crossing the breed of our native fowls. Two townsmen may exchange roosters at this season without much trouble.

OUR NAVY.

The Concord Freeman talks very well on the subject of increasing our navy. He seems to be at home in this matter and we approve of his reasoning.

After speaking of the difficulty of raising revenue sufficient for the use of the General Government he proceeds;—

"Under all these circumstances, the proposition to appropriate *nine millions of dollars* per annum for naval expenses,—something like half the whole revenue of the country,—is pre-eminently absurd and unstatesmanlike. It is even wicked, as it involves the expenditure of money which we have no visible means of honestly obtaining, and what worse has been done by the repudiators! Even if so heavy an expenditure were demanded by any peculiarity of our relations with foreign countries, it would be exceedingly unwise, not to say dishonest, to run into it without better prospects of ultimately having money, than those we now possess. But we have nothing to fear from any foreign nation.—Mexico is the only country which seems disposed to have a brush with us, and it only needs the exercise of common wisdom on the part of our government, to establish amicable relations with her. A great deal is said, it is true, about the Oregon dispute, and the likelihood of its involving us in a war with England; but this will excite no alarm in the mind of any intelligent man, who is familiar with the history of the north-eastern boundary question. *There is not the slightest ground for fearing a contest with our old enemy, as it is for the interest of both parties to remain at peace.* No proof has been adduced that our commerce has not been adequately protected, and if there had been, it would prove still more the incapacity of the officers in command, as there have been vessels enough afloat for the purpose. Nothing but a silly vanity, then, calls for the augmentation of our active naval force; and we have too good an opinion of the sense of the people, and of the discretion of Congress, to suppose that they are desirous of entering upon the path which leads to repudiation, for the gratification of any such feeling, no matter how great may be the mortification of Bedlam on seeing its recommendations treated like other manifestations of lunacy.

It is a fact well known to all men,—members of Cabinets and other eminent officials always excepted,—that the true strength of a maritime country does not consist so much in the number of ships-of-war which it may possess, as in the extent of its commercial marine, the number and importance of the points which it may have to protect, and the aptitude of its population for naval warfare. Let a nation have splendid naval depots, and hundreds of magnificent ships, and yet will she be powerless on the ocean, unless she has a great extent of sea-coast, and a vast commerce, carried on by her own citizens. On the other hand, a nation may have but few vessels of war, but from the extent of her foreign and coast trade, be a formidable naval power. Russia is an instance of the class first mentioned, and our own country of the second. The Russian navy is six times as strong as our own, in ships, men, and armament. Yet what man of common sense believes that England would rather enter upon a naval war with us than with Russia? England would laugh at the idea of such a war with Russia, notwithstanding the latter's navy consists of nearly 400 vessels, carrying some 6000 guns, and manned by 50,000 men. And why would she consider it a matter of such small moment! Because Russia is not a maritime nation, and possesses, comparatively speaking, neither commerce, nor ships, nor sailors, nor sea-coast, all of which are necessary to the existence of naval power,—because not more than one-tenth of the crews of the Russian ships of war are real sailors,—because Russia has not within herself the means of putting afloat privateers, those scourges and destroyers of commerce in times of war,—and because she could hermetically seal up the Baltic, the Euxine, and every other outlet from Russia to the ocean. Now it is altogether different with the United States. We have all the means necessary to make us a terrible enemy to a commercial people—a fact which England knows both from experience and reason. We have a great commercial navy,—an extent of ocean and river navigation which afford men enough for manning vessels of every description,—our Atlantic population view a sea-life with favor, and quickly become skilful in performing its duties,—our vast fisheries are constantly training up a hardy race of seamen,—our ports are so numerous as to defy blockade, and from them would issue a thousand privateers, which would burn, plunder, and destroy, thus cutting up the enemy's sinews of war. These are the things which cause England to avoid a conflict with us,—these are the causes of our formidableness, and they would be equally powerful if our navy were reduced to one-half its present force. Facts in our past history show that we do not exaggerate. Look at the loss which we inflicted upon British commerce during the revolutionary war, when our population was not three millions, and our maritime strength such as might be expected in the colonies of a nation jealous of its dependencies, and anxious to prevent any further development of their resources than might minister to her own glory and power. Yet were we able to make our naval power *tell* against the cruisers and merchantmen of the very country which laid claim, then as now, to the empire of the sea. Our public and private armed vessels harrassed the commerce of the enemy, and maintained the honor of our flag in many a bloody conflict. To the naval enterprize of our countrymen, are we in no slight degree indebted for our independence. So with the war of 1812. We had then no navy. We possessed a few noble ships, and of these, one-half were blockaded through nearly the entire contest. Two or three frigates, and about a dozen smaller vessels, constituted the average force which we had on the ocean throughout the war. Yet the damage which we inflicted upon the enemy was enormous. Nearly two thousand of his vessels were captured or destroyed, many of them in sight of his own shores. Our privateers were most efficient auxiliaries to the regular navy, and cut up British commerce in all parts of the world. The fact is simply this, that in both wars we availed ourselves of our natural position and resources, and in future wars, should we be so unfortunate as to be compelled to engage in any, we shall pursue the same course. Other nations know this, and they will not commence hostilities against us on trivial grounds. If we practice justice in our intercourse with them, we shall not often have occasion to repel their attacks. Peacefully disposed, and not desirous of foreign dominion, defensive wars are those only in which we should engage; and to carry on such wars successfully, we shall always be competent so long as we are true to ourselves.

One reason why all men who value peace should oppose the establishment of a large active navy,—a navy beyond our wants and means—is the liability of its leading us into war. No nation ever yet had a great warlike establishment, without wishing to make use of it. One increase of the navy will lead to another, until we shall have afloat a prodigious force, and then will come the temptation to try its efficiency; and that temptation will be yielded to. The most insignificant grounds of dispute will be seized upon, and interminable wars will ensue. Matters which men of common sense would settle in an hour, will be deemed all-sufficient to authorize the commencement of hostile operations against nations with whom we should always remain at peace. In this age, the wickedness and folly of war, and the blessings of peace, are properly appreciated, and the men who aim to give the supremacy to the war spirit, from which it has been driven, should be set down by all who love mankind, as the worst enemies of the human race. Nothing can more effectually aid that spirit, than the establishment of large navies and armies. Hence it is the duty of the American people to oppose any undue extension of their warlike establishments, as to them are entrusted many of the highest hopes of humanity.

We are by no means opposed to keeping afloat a respectable naval force, and we are warmly in favor of doing every thing necessary to maintain the character and efficiency of our national marine. But neither of these things requires that we should expend one-half of our revenue on the navy, and at a time too when the government is daily falling into arrears. Foreign powers cannot hurt us. Britain could inflict no great injury on us in the last war, when we were weak, and when she was strong, the leading naval power of the world, and possessed of one of the most magnificent armies that the world had seen since the days of the Romans. Every attack of importance which she made upon us, with one or two exceptions, resulted in nothing but her own defeat and disgrace. If such was the case then, and we appeal to every well-read man, with full confidence that he will confirm our assertion,—if we could, without defences, and with our whole country exposed, with a small population, and dependent for many things upon foreigners,—if *we maintained the integrity* of our soil then, and upheld our honor, what have we to fear *now!* Nothing, and the proposal to increase the navy is not demanded by the condition of the country."

Purging Sick Horses. C. W. Gooch of Virginia, writing to the editor of the Southern Planter, says:—"The ordinary means of purging a sick horse, are so slow in operating, that, in many cases, they do no good. I send you a very simple recipe with which some of your readers may not be acquainted, which I have never known to fail. I saw it many years ago in the American Farmer, and have tested it.

Take a piece of chalk about the size of a walnut, and reduce it to powder; put this into a quart bottle, pour vinegar into this until the effervescence prevents your pouring more, and, having the horse ready, drench him with it.—But little vinegar can be gotten into the bottle the first time, so that you will have to pour more into it and drench a second time. Ordinarily a pint will do. In cases where it does not operate in five or ten minutes, persevere in the dose, and in a very short time the suffering animal will be well again."

Calves might have potatoes or some such food through the first winter, and they will need no physic.

A Geranium at the Window. It was the remark of Leigh Hunt, that it sweetens the air, rejoices the eye, links you with nature and innocence, and is something to love.

True. Boys that have been properly reared, are men in point of usefulness at sixteen, while those that have been brought up in idle habits are nuisances at twenty-one.

☞ Trifles constitute perfection, and perfection is no trifle.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN,

WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER, EDITOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 3, 1844.

Salaries of the Clergy.

It is no easy matter to establish satisfactorily, the salaries of clergymen in our numerous little parishes in the country. *Every clique and set*, consisting of as many as a dozen *non-conformists*, must have a church and a preacher, and in some towns there are now half a dozen parishes, where, but a few years since, one hardy preacher, with a strong and manly voice, ministered to the spiritual necessities of the whole people in one house.

Recently a very worthy preacher in one of our small parishes, at a distance from this city, discoursed most eloquently in his pulpit, for two Sabbaths in succession, on the subject of his own temporal wants; and among other most interesting matters for a Sunday discourse he stated that his own salary was barely sufficient to maintain his family, and that he had not a single dollar to spare.

Now there are no less than six churches in that same town of 3,000 inhabitants, where within the memory of the present generation *one preacher* did the whole service; yet the number of its inhabitants has not doubled since that time. One important question for the consideration of the good people of such par shes, is "what compensation is proper, and what can they afford to their pastor?"

The former clergyman, who till within twenty years, administered for nearly the whole town; received, on the average, about 500 dollars annually.

He expressed his satisfaction with that sum, he brought up a numerous family and gave them a good education—and he left a decent property at his decease.

The gentleman we now speak of, who ministers in one of the parishes, receives 700 dollars as a stipulated sum, about fifty by way of contribution, besides some little presents which the ladies, good souls, are ever ready to bestow on a worthy devotee whenever he seems to be in need.

Prices of all kinds of goods are now low; clothing has never been lower, and in all probability this article will continue low, let the seasons be fruitful or adverse. It seems therefore to many farmers that this is compensation enough for any clergyman so far in the country, provided he has his health and is able to take care of his own garden.

Be this as it may we much incline to think that there is a growing evil in our good old Commonwealth, which calls for redress. We bring up our literary men too delicately; we must have manual labor schools or some machinery of that kind, and not lead our students to suppose their fingers are altogether too good to come in contact with a hoe or a spade.

Some of our most worthy clergymen have set a noble example of industry and have accomplished much. Our strongest minds know it is not profitable to be continually in the closet, reading or writing. The famous Lord Coke, the most learned and celebrated lawyer that England has produced, has declared that six hours each day are quite sufficient to devote to books. We now have able clergymen who delight to spend a few hours each summer day in the garden where they may

"Look through nature up to nature's God,"

and acquire materials for far better sermons and prayers than they can find in all the controversial theological books in Christendom.

But we begin wrong! The sons and the daughters of professional men, if no others, are bred with false notions of life! Why should we ever consent to pay such salaries as to encourage a single recipient to bring up his family in idleness and render them a burthen to themselves and to society? Will it disgrace the daughter of a clergyman to milk a cow, or the son of a lawyer to handle the axe and hold the plough? Shame on our imbecility.

If we would nourish *men*, with strong minds, we must first use the means of rearing up strong and healthy bodies. For though a slight corporeal structure will, for a short term, enable the intellect to corruscate and emit its vivid rays, to the delight of such as are fond of marvellous and precotious flashes; yet if we would secure the shining of a steady light, which may be depended on in all emergencies, the wick of the waxen taper must not bear an undue proportion to the body that holds it. Expiring flashes may be the most splendid, but these are necessarily of short duration.

If we must all be accommodated with preachers whose views are precisely like our own;—if towns that are large enough to support but one clergyman must maintain four, it would seem more necessary than ever that the pastor should himself endeavor to lighten the burthens of his small parish

If he has been foolishly dealt with in youth, by mistaken parents, let him, at thirty, effect a reformation, as he often tells his assembled hearers *they* are able to do. Let him work in his garden fifteen minutes on Monday—thirty minutes on Tuesday—forty minutes on Wednesday—and before a single week has passed, our word for it, he will be better able to work a *whole hour* in a day than one quarter hour at first.

He may not be able, the first year, to lay up heavy walls as our honored clergy have done in the last age;—but he will soon feel strong enough to train the tender pea, the bean, the squash, the cabbage, and a host of table necessaries that he will eat with more than royal relish.—And then what *luxuries* he may have though his domain consists of but a single acre? Luxuries introduced by his own slight exertion—the apple, the peach, the pear, the quince, the cherry, the grape; strawberry, raspberry, currant—a list too numerous for our space—all wrought out by his own hand—the generous bounty of his Maker.

What exercise more noble for an intelligent being! He sees the hand of his Creator in every plant. If he is fit for a clergyman he cannot fail to improve in piety and gather nutriment for his church from every opening flower.

Is it possible that his parishioners can suffer by his devotion to the works of God, in his own garden, for three hours each summer day? No, no! They play false who slight the works of the Creator "and worship tables"—who build up artificial images and call on men to worship them.

Let us encourage no puny beings who will not "themselves lift a finger to relieve the burthens" of men. Who, like the slothful, say, "there is a lion in the way." The greatest lion in the way to the garden is Sloth. "which stingeth like a serpent, and biteth like an adder."

We know whereof we speak—we also have labored and we have rested from labor. We know the effects of indolence.—We are familiar with the fruits of exertion.

☞ Five planets may now be seen every fair night at the same time, in the south-west; Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Mars and Uranus. Venus and Jupiter are near each other, and one or two hours after the sun.

☞ At the recent session of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Worcester, HENRY B. PEARSON, Esq. was admitted to practice as an Attorney of that Court.

☞ In our number of January 20th, Mr. Hibbard's statement was misprinted. He planted in 1842, not 1812.

☞ Boston Harbor on Thursday was alive above the ice. All below is a fish story, and we may imagine any quantity of amazement in the finny tribe. What could that cold blooded part of creation think to see through *their* sky light the pranks cut in the region above—the holes cut in their own window, sleighs passing, men and children in thousands laughing and whooping, skates carving and heads bumping, boys grinning and old men philosophising, horses in perspiration and bipeds trying to imitate them—ice stories supplanting cold water stories—hot coffee and hot cakes on a cold platform—no spirit abroad but liberty, activity, novelty.

Ice. The harbor has been frozen over for some days, and great efforts are made to open a passage. Many vessels are waiting at Holmes' Hole for an entrance to the city. A Cambridge ice company was engaged through Thursday in cutting a passage and proceeded about two thirds of the way to Castle Island. We have no doubt the company went through yesterday as the weather was comparatively mild. The steamer Britannia is waiting to go out.

We learn that 300 men were employed on Thursday in cutting a channel 75 feet wide. Six horses were attached to the ice-ploughs.

Legislative. Yesterday the Senate was engaged on the subject of State paupers—the board was full and many spectators were present.

In the House the subject of the Judges' salaries was discussed, and Mr. Bell, of Boston, was filling the hall at half-past twelve.

☞ We have no *regular* mails from Washington since Long Island Sound has been frozen up. Our private land expresses are the only channels of information. Is it worth while for Congress to attempt to stop them and thus take sides with the ice king? We would as lief be subject to king log.

Summer Sessions. The Eastern Argus says petitions are pouring in from all quarters to the Maine Legislature, praying for summer sessions for legislation—it is supposed 10 or 15 thousand dollars may be saved annually by this move.—☞ Would not the members charge more for July than January labor?

Fire in Williamsburg. A shop and barn of Spencer Root were burnt on Thursday forenoon, 25th ult. Mr. R. lost 12 tons of hay and valuable tools. Mr. A. D. Sanders lost a printing press and apparatus. Hon. S. Williston lost his copper plates for printing button labels, and some other property was destroyed.

☞ In Chelsea, we are informed, the thermometer was down to 8° below zero one morning, the first of the week. In Cambridgeport it was down to 11° below, and early on Tuesday, in this city, it was seen at 10° below. It is said to have been 16° below at one place in Danvers, but we cannot vouch for the fact.

☞ Hainden & Co.'s Express have brought the latest papers from New York and Washington. The mail does not attempt to keep pace with the Express of 8 Court St. We learn they were obliged to run by the land route in consequence of the ice in L. I. Sound.

☞ The editor of this paper accepts the invitation of the Agricultural Society of the town of Marlborough to give a lecture on Monday evening next. The Society holds this meeting at the Town House at 6 o'clock.

The Essex County Agricultural Transactions, of the past season, are received through the Hon. A. W. Dodge, Secretary of the Society. We shall soon copy some of the valuable articles contained in their pamphlet.

Markets. Our readers will take care to notice the difference between our wholesale and retail prices. They sometimes tell us we quote two prices; they will find at least two prices in the market—wholesale and retail.

☞ Another fire and another fight of the firemen occurred this week in Kensington district, Phil. Is the government of that city a monarchy, a republic, a democracy, or a nonentity?

☞ Mr. Thomas Ford's eating house in Devonshire street was broken open on Wednesday night and 45 dollars were stolen from his trunk. This was rather a saucy affair.

☞ The three Larned's, who have been on trial at Worcester this week, were found guilty on Thursday by a verdict of the jury.

☞ The Essex St. Church again took fire on Thursday, about 1 o'clock, from a defect in the furnace flue.

Life of Andrew Jackson. The 3d No. of the "Private, Military and Civil" Life of Gen. Jackson, is published in the same excellent style as the previous numbers and is embellished with two engravings. "Burr's Arrest" and the "Fidelity of the Western People" are among the topics of interest in it. Amos Kendall is the author.

Part VIII. of "M'Culloch's Gazetteer" finishes the letter E. Part II. of "Neal's History of the Puritans," with portraits on steel, concludes with the "Landing of the Pilgrims."

A Diary, comprising "Sketches of Every Day Life" and "Strife and Peace," translated from the Swedish of Miss Bremer, by Mary Howitt, makes another agreeable No. of the Library of Select Tales.

These are all from the press of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and may be had of their agents in this city.

☞ Redding & Co. have the second edition of No. I, of "Harper's New Pictorial Bible.—The 10,000 copies of the first edition were rapidly bought up and numbers who were then disappointed, may now obtain a copy of it.

☞ The Annual "Massachusetts Register and U. S. Calender for 1844," in its usual convenient form, is published by James Loring, 132 Washington street.

Stoppage to the new mail arrangements. We learn that the agent of the recently established private "American Mail Company," has been intercepted by the managers of the Camden and Amboy railroad company, and refused permission to pass over said road. It is contended that those who aid and abet in violating the provisions prohibiting the carrying private mails, either by sending letters or otherwise, are liable to prosecution and to penalty. We are informed that the postmaster of this city is authorised to enforce the law, and that he purposes doing so in case of its further violation.

We are requested to say that Messrs. Adams & Co's express had no connection with the new letter mail, and that they declined taking any part in it. [Baltimore Patriot.

LEGISLATIVE.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

In Senate—on motion of Mr. Copeland of Norfolk, ordered that the Governor be requested to furnish the Senate the names of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council under the resolve of March 18, 1843, together with the report of said Commissioners.

The orders of the day were taken up, and Mr. Lincoln of Worcester, concluded his speech on the bill to restore the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court. After some reports from the committees, the Senate adjourned.

In the House—petitions, memorials and reports were presented.

On motion of Mr. Cushing, of Boston, ordered that the law requiring the Clerks of the Judicial Courts to make returns, be committed to the Committee of the Judiciary, with instructions to consider the expediency of repealing said law.

The orders of the day having been disposed of, Mr. Saltonstall of Salem, from the Committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred an order introduced and passed a few days since, instructing the committee to consider the expediency of altering or repealing the law passed by the last session, in relation to the Courts of Common Pleas and the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, reported a bill repealing that act and providing new regulations, to commence on the first Monday of April next.

On motion of Mr. Frothingham of Charlestown, the resolve on the petition of George B. Wallace to recover from the Commonwealth the sum of $903, which was stolen from him, was taken up. The amount above stated was stolen from Mr. W. and the thief put under bonds of $1000, but subsequently decamped and the bail money was put into the treasury. The resolve was discussed by Messrs. Bigelow, Chandler, Codman, Greele and Wales, of Boston, Frothingham of Charlestown, Wheatland of Salem, Richardson of Woburn, and Sceva of Townsend, when it was passed to be engrossed.

Monday, Jan. 29.

In Senate. Mr. Gardner, of Bristol, presented the petition of Timothy Ide and fifty others, to have the boundary line fixed between Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

On motion of Mr. Lincoln of Worcester, the orders of the day were taken up, and the bill to restore the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, was discussed by Messrs. Strong of Worcester and Cook of Berkshire.

In the House. On motion of Mr. Morse of Shelburne, ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the provisions of the Revised Statutes in relation to the Election of Representatives to Congress at a second trial, in such manner as that a plurality of votes shall elect.

On motion of Mr. Russell of Warwick, Ordered, that the Committee on Probate and Chancery be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that no legal document shall be void in consequence of the omission of a seal, except the same is required by the Constitution of this State or of the United States.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company; also a report from the commissioners appointed to examine the accounts of said company.

Mr. Stevenson of Boston, from the Committee on the petition of Abbott Lawrence and others, relating to the Ursuline Convent, reported an order that ——— be a committee to investigate the subject—ascertain who were the owners, &c., and report at the next session of the Legislature. The order was adopted.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

In the Senate. On motion of Mr. Livermore of Middlesex, the Relief Steamboat Company incorporation was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Gardner of Bristol, making individual corporators liable for the debts of the corporation, was lost, without discussion. The bill then passed to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Richardson of Suffolk, the orders of the day were taken up, and the bill to restore the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court was discussed by Mr. Cook of Berkshire, who concluded the argument which he commenced yesterday, against the restoration. Mr. Adams of Suffolk, in favor of the same, Messrs Gardner of Bristol, and Hathaway of Bristol, against it.

In the House. Among the petitions presented, was one by Mr. Newhall of Saugus, from Charles Spear, and others, men and women, of this Commonwealth, praying for the abolition of capital punishment, and requesting that if the legislature refuses to grant the prayer, it may transfer the duties of the sheriffs in cases of capital punishment to the reverend clergy, as they are supposed, from their peculiar requisitions to be better qualified for such serious undertakings, that the execution may take place on Sunday, and then near the places of public worship. After some discussion on a motion to read the petition, it was read and referred to the proper committee, and ordered to be printed with the names of the subscribers.

Mr. Wheatland of Salem, from the committee on Elections, to whom was referred the remonstrance of Henry P. Fairbanks and 270 others, inhabitants of Charlestown, against the right of Freemen F. Tilden, Richard Frothingham, Jr., Philip B. Holmes, and Absalom Rand, members of the House from that town, to their seats, made a report in which were fully set forth the reasons of the remonstrants for thus remonstrating and examining into the particulars of the election at which said members were chosen, and concluded by offering an order declaring the seats of the sitting members vacant. The report was ordered to be printed, and placed in the orders of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Sceva of Townsend, from the Committee to whom was referred an order concerning the expediency of providing by law for the sale of spirituous liquors, to be used in the arts and medicinally, reported a bill authorizing the selectmen of towns, and the Mayor and Alderman of cities, to license individuals, in the proportion of one to every two thousand inhabitants, to be limited to none, for the sale of spirits for these purposes only, provided the will of the inhabitants be so expressed in an election; the bill also makes provision for the penalties to be incurred by a violation of the law, and the same to take effect after its passage. The bill was placed in the orders of the day for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Russell of Warwick, the House proceeded to the consideration of the orders of the day, and quite an animated discussion took place on the question of the passage to a second reading of the order introduced yesterday, appointing a committee to inquire and report in regard to the destruction of the Ursuline Convent.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Senate. No business of importance was transacted in the Senate this morning.

In the House. The bill to restore the Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court was taken up at half past 11 o'clock, and discussed by Messrs. Hathaway and Child.

Mr. Hutchinson of Bristol, from the special committee to whom was referred the petition of John P. Andrews, praying for an establishment of universal peace, submitted a report and resolves, which were ordered to be printed, and passed into the orders of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Cummings of Boston submitted an order which was passed, into the orders of the day, providing that members vacating their seats in consequence of remonstrances, shall be paid by the city or town from which they are sent.

The Committee on the Judiciary, on the order relating to the Municipal Court of this city, reported that further legislation is inexpedient.

Various other reports were submitted by various committees.

At 12 o'clock, the two branches met in Convention, and filled the vacancy in the Board of Trustees of Amherst College. The vote stood thus:

Linus Child,	192,
Samuel C. Allen,	139,

And Linus Child was declared elected.

The Senate having retired, the orders of the day were taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Wales of Boston, to the resolve of the committee on the Ursuline Convent question, was debated at length.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

In Senate—After the reading of the journal of yesterday and the religious exercise, various petition were presented and appropriately referred.

In the House—The order introduced yesterday by Mr. Richardson of Woburn, asking a question of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, and which was laid over until to-day on account of the objection to its adoption by Mr. Stevenson of Boston, was taken up, and a discussion arose upon its adoption, in which Messrs. Stevenson of Boston, Wheatland of Salem, Richardson of Woburn, Russell of Boston, and one other gentleman, took part, when the order was rejected.

The bill which was passed to be engrossed in the Senate yesterday, restoring the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, was received from that body and had its first reading when on motion of Mr. Saltonstall of Salem, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a second time, and twelve o'clock specially assigned for the consideration of the same; the House bill on the same subject was then laid on the table.

The following orders were introduced and adopted.

By Mr. Lincoln of Boston:—That the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of so amending the fourth section of the seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes in relation to the taxation of personal property, as to provide for the taxation of the whole amount of individual personal property.

Various papers from the Senate were concurred in by the House.

Mr. Wales of Boston presented an order of the following purport:—Whereas there is now in the city a delegation from one or more Indian tribes, That the Speaker be requested to transmit an invitation to them to visit the House of Representatives during its morning session, on such day and hour as is most convenient to them.

The order passed *unanimously*.

On motion of Mr. Gray of Boston—the House having satisfactorily accomplished the above *important* business—the special assignment (on the consideration of the bill restoring the salaries) was taken up and discussed, after the reading of the bill on a call by Mr. Wheatland of Salem, by Mr. Nash of Hadley, who went into a long argument on the subject. He said he was obliged to differ from the opinion which a great majority of his party held in the matter, and though the town which sent him to the legislature was one of the strongest Whig towns in the Commonwealth, and had ever been called the "banner town" of Hampshire County, he should speak against the restoration of the salaries.

Mr. Nash said in conclusion that he did not contend for a reduction of the salaries of the *present Judges*, but that the act might operate prospectively on future appointments.

Melancholy Suicide. Mr. Edward O'Conner, counsellor-at-law, residing at No. 2 Vernon street, died yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the effects of laudanum taken about 10 o'clock the previous evening. He left a letter for his wife, to whom he had been married only about four months, and who left the city last Monday on a visit to her friends in Portland, in which he assigned the depression of his pecuniary circumstances as the reason for the act.—He came from New York, and has resided here but a short time. Verdict of the inquest—Suicide by taking laudanum administered by himself. [Atlas.

☞ We have had remarkably severe weather during the most of the last ten days. For several mornings the thermometer has been from zero to 5 and even to 7 degrees below, and on the 29th, in an exposure where the suns rays did not come, either directly or by direct reflection the thermometer did not rise higher than 4 deg. above zero during the whole day. [Worcester Spy, Jan. 31st.

Robbery. The runner of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, while passing through the crowd assembled in Chestnut street, on Saturday, to see the funeral procession of Commodore Porter, had his pocket picked of $4,500 in money and drafts, which he had collected for the Bank.

Salaries of the Judges. The Senate yesterday concluded all discussion on the subject of restoring the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and passed the bill to be engrossed. The matter will probably cause some debate in the House of Representatives, and then pass that body, as it has the Senate, by a strict party vote. [Courier.

They have had a fifth edition of the "striped pig" on the ice in the harbor, yesterday and the day before, in the shape of a tent, for admittance to which three cents were demanded, and then a glass of liquor furnished gratis. Some of our first men were seen to skate very frequently in the neighborhood of the tent. Some of the police went down to look after the matter yesterday, but we do not learn how much they paid for admittance.

The Lancaster Manufacturing Company now before the Legislature for an act of incorporation with a capital of $1,000,000, purpose to set in motion two large mills of 15,000 spindles each, for the manufacture of de laines, &c. The stock has all been subscribed in Boston.

Election of Mr. Abbott. The election of Monday last, in the third District, resulted in the choice of Amos Abbott, the Whig candidate for Representative to Congress. The Massachusetts delegation in Congress will now be complete.

Out of 500 men on board the U. S. ship Ohio, 380 decline receiving their grog, and 300 of them are members of total abstinence societies; and at no time previously have the crew been so orderly, amenable to proper discipline or requiring so little punishment.

Low Fare and High Dividend. The Packet Boat Line, between Syracuse and Utica, carried passengers the past season between the two places (sixty miles) for $1, and furnished lodgings. A dividend of *forty per cent.* has been declared on the receipts. [Courier.

Tennessee. The Nashville Whig of Saturday 20th, says:

"A bill to raise additional revenue to meet the liabilities of the State has at length passed both houses of the General Assembly."

Fire at Tyngsborough. The house standing on the State line between Tyngsborough and Nashua, owned by Mr. Ephraim Bancroft, was burnt on Thursday night, last week. Painters were engaged in the house, and it was unoccupied.

A Change of Public Opinion in the South. A gentleman in Abbeville, South Carolina, who had the courage to refuse a challenge, has had a barbecue given him by his fellow citizens as a [illegible]

The Petersburg, (Va.,) Intelligencer, says there is not a single person confined in the Petersburg Jail, which speaks well for the morality of a town containing 13,000 inhabitants.

A correspondent of the Mercantile states, that two gentlemen *skated* from Charlestown to Lowell yesterday, on the Middlesex Canal, a distance of twenty-seven miles, in five hours.

"Hallo, captain, stop!" shouted a little urchin on board of one of the Sound steamboats. "For what!" asked the captain. "I've lost my apple overboard!"

The house, store and out-buildings of Ezra Fuller, in Needham, were destroyed by fire Monday morning, with all their contents.

The Hon. John Davis has arrived at his home, in Worcester, from his Western tour on the Illinois agency, in a good state of health.

A decisive vote has been taken in the territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, against the formation of a State government.

It is estimated that about 2000 persons in Missouri are preparing to emigrate to Oregon Territory next spring.

The Saco Democrat says that the mercury in that region was at 30 degrees below zero, on Sunday morning last.

Cornucopia. A new house by this name is shortly to be opened in this city.

The scarlet fever is raging very severely at Halifax, N. S.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 27.

The Senate was not in session.

In the House, Mr. Wise made a counter report from the minority of the committee on rules.

Mr. Cave Johnson, asked leave to offer a resolution excluding reporters from the hall, except those employed for the press of Washington city. Refused.

Mr. Black made an unsuccessful effort to submit a proposition for employing a corps of reporters, to be paid from the contingent fund of the House, and to be sworn to report literally all that passes.

Mr. Wright, of Indiana, made a speech in support of the right of petition. He showed that the 21st rule served to fan the flame of abolition.

Mr. Stiles, of Ga., spoke in support of the southern view of this question.

Mr. Parmenter wished to take up the bill for transferring navy appropriations, but the House preferred to proceed to the consideration of the private calendar.

Private bills were discussed during the remainder of the day.

[Correspondence of the Express.]

Monday, Jan. 29.

The Senate proceedings, so far as they have been of public interest have been confined to the consideration of Mr. McDuffie's Revenue Bill, and a speech from the author in defence of its provisions and in reply to Mr. Evans. Mr. McDuffie when he speaks once upon a question, speaks always upon it, and between his first and second speeches at the present session of Congress and, his speeches at the last Congress upon the same subject there is a difference only in the manner of stating the same ideas. He is to all intents and purposes mad upon the subject of free trade, and upon all the incidental Southern questions which grow out of this leading error. He can see no unity of purpose between the North and the South, and because the former is devoted to Manufactures, and the latter is devoted to Planting, the interests of the two are deemed to be too diversified to be harmonious. Under a Tariff Bill, if Mr. McDuffie be correct, the North is the only recipient of public favor, while the South and West bear all the burdens of oppression. One would suppose almost to hear Mr. McDuffie, that the South raised, cradled, fed and clothed the North,—that all the burdens of the Government were placed upon Southern shoulders, and that the policy and principle of the North were to make the burden as oppressive as possible. Mr. McDuffie, though a very intelligent man in some things, is behind the age in others.

He has no answer but his theories to put against the strongest facts,—and these theories of his he has clung to for more than a score of years. He knows his theories, too, as some men do a bad syllogism. Give him his premises, and the South is burdened with not only almost all the taxes of the support of Government, but with a tax that at the same time enriches the North at the expense of the South.

Mr. McDuffie spoke at much length, and Mr. Evans will reply to him to-morrow, when Mr. Archer will renew his motion to lay the whole subject upon the table, and thus get rid of a bill which, out of order, was thrust upon the Senate. The Southern men cannot bear the idea that the tariff is not to be destroyed at the present session of Congress. Mr. McDuffie has exhausted, and in very bad temper, the whole vocabulary of epithets in denouncing the tariff, and a member from Georgia moved an amendment to a pending Resolution, that "Congress should not adjourn until the present was reduced to a Revenue tariff!" This subject is never alluded to by certain Southern members without those exhibitions of displeasure that show either a very bad cause or a very bad state of mind.

The Postage Bill yet remains in the possession of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and public opinion I believe is concentrated upon the Bill. The Post Office department are fearful of doing more than the Bill of Mr. Merrick recommends. There is no disposition to permit the Department to be the least burden upon the Government, nor does the amount of mail service performed by the Department for the different branches of Government often enter into the calculations of those who are disposed either to keep up a high system of postages or to meet the necessary reforms half way. Congress, I believe, is disposed to meet public expectation if it is fairly demonstrated.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives have been confined to Resolutions. They were offered from all the States of the Union, and proposed the usual number of useless inquiries. Mr. Campbell, of S. C. proposed an amendment of the Constitution, the object of which was to withdraw from the Constitution the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress over the District of Columbia, by returning to Virginia and Maryland, if they will accept it, the power of legislation over the ten miles as they had prior to the deed of cession. The amendment was only offered for future consideration, and it is presumed without an expectation that it would be favorably considered. Southern members of Congress who would regard an amendment of the Constitution whereby Taxation and Representation would be equal among the free persons of the country, as treasonable to the Government and destructive of the Union, we presume will have nothing to say against this proposition, which would be an opening of the Constitution to increase the amount of Slavery in the country. The Resolution of Mr. Campbell does quite as much *for* Slavery as the Massachusetts Resolutions propose *against* it, and probably nobody at the North will think of dissolving the Union in consequence of its introduction.

An adjournment of the present session of Congress was proposed in two or three forms to day for the 20th and first of May. The propositions seemed to meet with considerable favor with the majority, but as a vote of two thirds were necessary, no day was agreed upon. The session, I fear, from the past, will not only be of the usual length, but result in much less than the usual amount of business. So far but one bill has passed, and this is the ninth week of the session. The Senate were a short time in Executive session this evening.—Several nominations were referred, but nothing done.

It is said that Chancellor Walworth, of N. Y., has been promised the vacant place upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, in case of the rejection of Mr. Spencer. E. S.

The Oregon. You are in error in supposing that no bill has been reported at the present session of Congress for the occupancy of the Oregon territory. A bill for this purpose was introduced long since by Mr. Atchinson, the successor of Mr. Linn, and last week the bill was favorably reported from the committee to whom it was referred. The following are its provisions and history so far:

In the Senate of the United States, Dec. 21, 1843, agreeably to notice, Mr. Atchinson asked and obtained leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, and referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Atchinson, Walker, Sevier, Bagby, and Phelps. Jan. 23, this committee reported without amendment.

"A Bill to facilitate and encourage the settlement of the Territory of Oregon." It provides that the President of the United States is authorized and required to cause to be erected, at suitable places and distances, a line of stockade and blockhouse forts, not exceeding five, from some point on the Missouri river, into the best pass for entering the valley of the Oregon. That the President is authorized and required to cause fortifications to be erected at or near the mouth of the Columbia river. That provision hereafter shall be made by law to secure and grant six hundred and forty acres of land to every white male inhabitant of the territory of Oregon, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who shall cultivate and use the same for five consecutive years, or to his heirs, in case of his decease. That to every such inhabitant or cultivator, being a married man, there shall be granted, in addition, one hundred and sixty acres of land to the wife and husband, and the like quantity of one hundred and sixty acres to the father, for each child under the age of eighteen years, or who may be born within the five years aforesaid. That no sale or contract of any kind of such land shall be valid before a patent is issued therefor; nor shall the same be taken in execution, or be bound by any judgment, mortgage, or lien of any kind, before the patent is issued. That the territory of Oregon, in the proceeding sections mentioned, shall comprise all the country lying west of the Rocky Mountains, to the Pacific Ocean, and between the parallels of forty two and fifty four degrees and forty minutes of north latitude. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Destructive Fire. A fire broke out this morning, about 5 o'clock, in the extensive and valuable oil manufactory of Samuel Leonard, upon Leonard's wharf, which was entirely destroyed, with all the presses, vats, boilers, etc. A part of the stock was saved, but how much, and in what state, it is impossible to learn. Mr. S. Leonard was insured at the Hartford Fire Insurance Co.'s office for $10,000, and at the American Insurance Co.'s office, Providence, for $8,000. His loss we are not able at present to estimate.

The fire communicated to the try work and whitening house and sheds of Mr. Nehemiah Leonard, which were contiguous, and were also destroyed, with 1500 bbls. sperm oil, belonging to N. Leonard, B. S. Perkins, and others. N. Leonard was insured at the Providence Washington Insurance Co.'s office for $9,000; and Mr. Perkins was insured at the American Insurance Co.'s office for $3000. What other insurance there was on the oil has not transpired. It is probable that a portion it may be saved.

It is supposed that the fire originated in the boiling room of the manufactory, where a boiler was in operation during the night.

The morning was intensely cold, and the operations of our fire department were at first considerably embarrassed by a want of water.

All the above property is very valuable, and it is generally understood that the insurance is utterly inadequate to cover the loss. [New Bedford Bulletin, Jan. 30.

Ohio. There is a bill before the House of Representatives of this State, which has passed the first reading, "*to authorise the business of Banking.*" Its provisions are similar to the free banking law of New York, the circulation to be based upon a deposite of the stocks of the State of Ohio only.

Of another matter the Cincinnati Gazette says:—

It will be seen by reference to the report of the proceedings in the Legislature, that the House, by a unanimous vote of all the members, have refused to change the law of the State, requiring the Auditor to levy annually such sum as may be required to pay the interest on the public debt! The pledged faith of the State is thus sustained to the letter, by every member of the Legislature of Ohio. Repudiation never had a footing in this State, and after this vote, he must be a bold and hardened man who ventures to put forth any new proposition looking to repudiation.

The Weather. Although the roads, we learn, are filled with snow back of Boston, still we have had but little on the Cape for this season—not enough to allow of good sleighing. The same cannot be said of the cold weather, for we have had a good share of that for the last few days—and our harbor is now completely locked with ice, far outside the light-house. On the 26th instant the mercury fell to zero, and continued thereabouts until the evening of the 26th, when it fell to 2° below. And on the morning of the 30th (Tuesday) it fell to 6° below zero—a greater degree of cold by 4° than has been noticed since the night of the great fire in New York, in December, 1835. On that night the mecury was 8° below zero. It is comforting to think that in all probability we have had the coldest weather we have any reason to expect this winter. [Barnstable Patriot.

Illinois and Michigan Canal. We learn from the Ottawa Free Trader of the 12th, that Mr. Ryan, who had arrived there from Lockport, gives encouraging accounts relative to the Canal; rendering it nearly certain that the work will soon be resumed. Mr. Ryan was to leave that morning for Chicago with Governor Davis and Captain Swift, he is to proceed to Boston, and thence to Europe, for the purpose of finally adjusting the negotiations. He will, it is said, carry out with him the report of Gov. Davis, as also, full maps of the northern portion of the State, showing the situation of the canal, the lands, water power, &c. &c., enabling the bondholders at a glance to see the nature, and extent of the security offered for the loan. Mr. Ryan will probably return about the middle of April.

Railroad Meeting at South Reading. A large meeting of the citizens of South Reading, in favor of the continuation of the Boston and Maine Railroad from Wilmington through Reading, South Reading, and Malden, was held at the Town Hall in South reading, on Wednesday evening, January 31, 1844. The meeting was organized by the choice of Benjamin B. Wiley, Esq., chairman, and Mr. Samuel Gardner, Jr., secretary. After stirring and appropriate speeches by many of the citizens present, the following resolutions, reported by a committee chosen for the purpose, were unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

Whereas it is proposed to extend the Boston and Maine Railroad from Wilmington to Boston, and whereas it is believed that the best route for such extension runs through the towns of Reading, South Reading, and Malden—therefore

Resolved, That we, the citizens of South Reading, believing that the accomplishment of such a project would be of great benefit to our town, by increasing our facilities of intercourse with the city of Boston and other places, would hereby express our warmest hopes for the success of the enterprise.

Resolved, That we will use our influence in favor of the object, by placing in possession of the legislature, and of all others interested, the facts which go to show the advantages of the above route.

Resolved, That we will circulate memorials in aid of the above object among our citizens, and present the same forthwith to the legislature, and take all other suitable and honorable measures to accomplish the end desired.

BENJAMIN B. WILEY, Chairman.
SAMUEL GARDNER, Jr., Secretary. [Post.

The Worcester Ægis says it is reported that two brakemen employed on the Western Railroad were fatally frozen on Monday last.

Three women have recently been arrested at Portland for stealing. Two of them, for stealing dry goods from the stores, were sentenced to 75 days confinement, and one for stealing money, bound over to a higher court.

We supposed that women did not steal; and we never suspected them of drinking till they met and formed resolutions on the subject.

The election in the seventh congressional district in Maine, can only be decided by an official count of the votes, the "run" is so close.

SALE OF STOCKS ON WEDNESDAY.

[by stephen brown.]

10 shares American Ins. Co. 40 3-4 adv.
35 " Atlantic Ins. Co., balance due, $2 3-4 per sh.
14 " Atlas Ins. Co., balance due, $3 per sh.
15 " Franklin Ins. Co., 5 1-4 adv.
4 " Manuf. Ins., 44 adv.
17 " Mercantile Marine Ins. Co., 3 1-2 adv.
30 " Hope Ins. Co., 98 3-4 a $99 1-4 per sh.
10 " Commonwealth Ins. Co., balance due, $3 1-4 per sh.
18 " Boston & Worcester Railroad, 11 3-4 adv.
1 " Boston & Lowell Railroad, 28 adv.
25 " Boston & Providence Railroad 5 a 5 1-8 adv.
5 " Fitchburg Railroad, all assessments paid. 1 3-4 adv.
20 " Concord Railroad, $60 1-4 per sh.—par 50.
15 " Nashua & Lowell Railroad, 25 1-4 adv.
5 " Boston & Sandwhich Glass Co., $59 1-2 per sh.
1 " Merchants' Exchange, $379—par $500.
1 " Boston Athenæum, $169 per sh.
2 " Boston Library, $13 1-4 a 13 per sh.
1 " North Bank, 92 1-2 per sh.
5 " Citizens Bank, Worcester, $77 per sh.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received *at par in deposite* by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Boston, Eagle, Freemans', Globe, Mechanics', Hamilton, Market, Merchants', North, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Shawmut, Tremont, Traders'; Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts all the business relating to country Banks, for the above named Banks.

Counterfeit $3 bills on many of the New England Banks are in circulation—Perkins' stereotypeplate.

Counterfeit 3's are in circulation on the Plymouth Bank, Mass., letter A, of various dates.

Also $5's on the Tolland County Bank, Conn., new plate, letter D; Flint, Cashier; Stearns, President.

☞ Counterfeit $3 bills of the Brunswick Bank, Maine, have been some time in circulation.

☞ Counterfeit $3 bills of the Washington Bank are in circulation.

☞ Counterfeit 3's Exchange Bank, Salem, Mass letter B.

☞ Counterfeit $3's on the Eastern Bank, Bangor Me.

☞ The genuine 5's and 10's, Leicester Bank, Mass, signed N. P. Denny, Prest., are all withdrawn from circulation. Joseph A. Denny signs all the genuine 5's and 10's now in circulation.

☞ Counterfeit $2's New England Bank, Boston, letter A.

☞ Counterfeit $5's, Granite Bank, Boston, letter A.

☞ Counterfeit $3's, Gardiner Bank, Me.

MAINE.

Agricultural, at Brewer, Me....	no sale.
Bangor, Commercial, at Bangor.	3 a .. pr ct. dis
Bangor Bank, at Bangor.....	worthless.
Bath Bank, at Bath.....closed	worthless.
Castine Bank, at Castine..broke	worthless.
Citizens' Bank at Augusta,....	worthless.
Calais, at Cal

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Monday evening, by Rev J. J. Sargent, Mr Samuel Fernald to Miss Eleanor Gott.

Jan 25, Mr Richard C. Cabot to Miss Charlotte S. Eastburn of New York.

Jan 28, by Rev Mr Waterston, Mr Alexander L. Poor to Miss Ann W. Phagine.

Jan 29, Mr Isaac F. Shepard to Miss D. E. N. Bates.

In Roxbury, Jan 24, Mr Willard Hawes of Boston, to Miss Susan M., only daughter of A. M. Withington of R.

In Shirley Village, Jan 23, Mr Jonas H. Priest of Waltham, to Miss Miranda, daughter of Joseph Edgarton, Esq.

In Wrentham, Jan 31, by Rev Horace James, Mr Robert T. Wilde, of New York, to Miss Elvira D., daughter of Wm Messinger, Esq of W.

In Framingham, Jan 17, by Rev Mr Brigham, Mr Ralsemon Parsons of Worcester, to Miss Ann Maria Forrister of F.

In Georgetown, Jan 22, Mr George W. Boynton to Miss Abby N. Stocker.

In Plymouth, Jan 28, Mr Albert Holmes to Miss Jerusha Tilson.

In Rockport, Jan 22, Mr Wm H. Jordan of Boston, to Miss Lydia Tarr of R.

In Portsmouth, N. H., Jan 25, by Rev Mr Peabody, Mr Samuel H. Gookin of this city, to Miss Martha A. Ball of P.

In Syracuse, Jan 22, by Rev M. Storer, Mr Andrew Y. Thompson of Jordan, to Mrs Susan Gibson.

DEATHS.

In this city, Jan 28, very suddenly, Mrs Susannah Messinger, wife of Col Daniel Messinger, in the 73d year of her age.

Capt Jeremiah Briggs, 66. He was the first man who ever hoisted the American flag in Siam.

Jan 29, Dea James Melledge, 77.

Jan 29, after a lingering illness, Mr John Skinner, 33, second son of the late John Skinner of New York.

In Saxonville, Jan 21, of consumption, Mrs Ann Bolston, wife of Jonas White, formerly of Lancaster, 41.

Think of that land where not a tear
The sparkling eye shall ever stain,
Then think of all she suffered here,
And wish her not on earth again.

[Printers in Vermont and New Hampshire are requested, &c.

In East Bridgewater, Jan 24, of inflammation on the brain, son of Mary A. and Charles Thompson, 3 years and 18 days.

In Grafton, Jan 9, of scarlet fever, Hannah Stone, only surviving daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Kingsbury, 6½ years.

In Charlestown, Jan 30, Mrs Mary Childs, 63.

In Salem, Jan 29, Mrs Sarah White, relict of the late Dr Wm Stearns, 79.

In Kittus, Jan 26, Nancy, wife of Mr Zebediah Williams, 70.

In Brookline, Jan 26, Horatio G., youngest son of Dr John C. Howard, in the 7th year of his age; Jan 28, John Clarke Howard, M. D., in the 39th year of his age.

In South Weymouth, Mr John W. Vinson, 30.

In Marblehead, Mrs Mary Waby, 88.

In Dorchester, Jan 28, Mrs Elizabeth Davenport, 80.

In Danvers, Jan 29, Mr Ezra B. Worthen, aged 45.

In Newburyport, Mr Sidney S. Towle, 27.

In Worcester, Jan 27, Mr Samuel Whitney, of West Cambridge, 47.

In Springfield, Jan 28, of scarlet fever, after a very short illness, Frances Bourne, only daughter of Rev W. B. O. Peabody, 18.

In New York, Jan 27, Mr Wm Dodge, of Ipswich, Mass, about 22.

In Trinidad, Cuba, Jan 2, Gurdon Steele, Esq. late Cashier of the North Bank of this city.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Days length
Sunday, Feb. 4	7 10	5 18	6 1	10 8
Monday,	7 9	5 19	7 13	10 10
Tuesday,	7 8	5 20	8 26	10 12
Wednesday,	7 7	5 22	9 36	10 15
Thursday	7 6	5 23	10 50	10 17
Friday,	7 5	5 25	morn	10 20
Saturday,	7 4	5 26	0 3	10 22

Review of the Markets.

[*Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.*]

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BOSTON, Feb. 2. Flour—The transactions in Flour, beyond the usual demand for consumption, have been chiefly with dealers, and comprise 4 a 6000 bbls Genesee at $5, and various descriptions of Southern at 4 87½ a 4 94; the latter has also been taken by shippers, to some extent, at the same rates; Ohio is held for 5 per barrel, and 5 per 100 lbs Rye, in market for Genesee chosen firm at 3 75.

Grain—The business done in Grain comprises nearly all the arrivals of the week, and at an advance of two to three cents per bushel; yellow flat Corn, new, 50c, and white do 47c; 51c has been offered for a stored lot of yellow flat—52 asked. Cargo sales could readily be effected at 50c, and white 48c per bushel. Oats are in improved demand, and command higher prices than previously reported; Delaware 34c, and North River 35c per bushel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—3 o'clock, P. M. Flour—There is but little doing in the market; the range of Western is from 4 75 to 4 81½. Owing to the low rate of freights some 5000 bbls are going forward. But little doing in Southern; sales at 4 87½ a 5 25 for Georgetown and Richmond country.

Grain—No sales of Wheat have been made; Corn is becoming scarce at 51c for Southern; Rye 62 a 63; Oats 37 a 37½.

CATTLE AND MEAT.

BRIGHTON, Jan 29. At market, 300 Beef Cattle, and 2100 Sheep, and 40 Swine. The Swine were reported last week.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—An advance was effected. We quote a few extra at 4 75 a 5 00; first quality, 4 25 a 4 50; second quality, 4 00 a 4 25; third quality 3 50 a 4 00.

Sheep—Lots were sold at 1 50 to 2 00. Wethers at 2 50 to $3 75.

Swine—No lots sold to peddle. At retail from 4 to 6½c.

NEW YORK, Jan 29. At market, 925 Beef Cattle, (150 from the South,) and 1300 Sheep and Lambs.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote 4 25 a 50 to 5 25 a 5 50, for first quality, and dull.

Sheep and Lambs—At 1 50 a $5, with sales of extra at $5 a $6.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

[Wholesale Prices in Quincy Market.]

New Mess Beef, per bbl...cash	7 00	a	7 50
" Navy Mess, per bbl... "	6 25	a	6 50
" No. 1..." ..." ... "	6 00	a	6 25
Boston Extra Clear Pork, bbl.	15 00	a	15 50
" Clear, bbl	13 00	a	13 50
" Lard	7	a	7½
Ohio Extra Clear Pork, bbl...	12 50	a	
" Clear Pork, bbl	13 00	a	13 50
" Mess " "	10 50	a	11 00
" Prime " "	9 50	a	10 00
" Lard, in barrels	6	a	6½
" " in half do	6½	a	7
" " in kegs		a	7
" Hams, per lb	6½	a	7½
Boston do do	7½	a	7¾
Tongues, per bbl	18 00	a	20 00
Tallow, tried, per lb	7	a	7½
Sheep, 500 weight	3	a	7
Lambs, do do	2	a	4
Poultry, 500 do	6	a	9

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Lump, per 100 lbs	13	a	16
Firkin, best, per tub	10	a	14
Butter, shipping, tub	7	a	10
Cheese, best, per ton	5	a	5½
" common, ton	3	a	4
Eggs, 100 doz	24	a	25

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, Russets, per bbl	1 75	a	2 00
" Baldwin, do	2 50	a	2 75
Cranberries, bushel	2 75	a	3 00
Quinces, bbl	2 00	a	3 00
Beets, bbl	1 12	a	1 25
Carrots, bbl	1 00	a	1 12
Cabbages, drumhead, 100	5 50	a	6 00
Potatoes, Chenangues, bbl		a	1 12
" Eastports, bbl	1 50	a	1 75
Onions, bbl	1 75	a	2 00
Squashes, Marrow, 100 lbs		a	1 00
Pickles, bbl	4 00	a	6 50
Peppers, pickled, bbl	8 00	a	10 00
Mangoes, per bbl	8 00	a	10 00

WOOL.

Wholesale Prices.

American, common to ¼ blood	25	a	27
" ¼ "	29	a	30
" ¾ "		a	32
Pulled, superfine	28	a	32
No. 1 Lambs'	25	a	27
No. 2, "	19	a	22

GRINDSTONES.

Wholesale Prices.

Per ton of 2000 lbs., rough	16 00	a	18 00
" " " finished	27 00	a	30 00

Retail Prices inside Quincy Market.

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump, per lb	14	a	18
Butter, tub	10	a	18
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	8
Cheese, four meal, per lb	4	a	5
Eggs, per dozen	26	a	28
Beef, fresh, per lb	5	a	10
Beef, salted	4	a	6½
Beef, smoked	7	a	8
Tallow, beef, per lb	7½	a	8
Pork, whole hogs	5½	a	6
Pigs, roasting, each	1 50	a	1 75
Pork, fresh	6	a	7
Pork, salted	7	a	8
Hams, Boston, per lb	8	a	9
Hams, Western, per lb	7	a	8
Lard, best, per lb	7	a	8
Lard, Western, per keg...new	7	a	7½
Tripe, per lb	7	a	8
Pigs' Feet, per lb	8	a	
Veal, per lb	8	a	10
Calves, whole	6	a	8
Mutton, per lb	8	a	10
Lamb, per lb	3	a	6
Sheep, whole, per lb	3	a	7
Chickens, per lb	8	a	10
Turkeys, lb	8	a	10
Geese, each	75	a	1 00

VEGETABLES.

Spinach, peck	20	a	25
Horseradish, pound	6	a	8
Marrow Squash, lb	1½	a	2
Beets, per doz		a	12
Beans, white, dried, pr bushel	1 25	a	2 25
Carrots, ½ peck	4	a	10
Onions, ½ peck		a	12
Cabbages, drumhead, each	6	a	10
Red Cabbages, each	10	a	12
Celery, per root	10	a	20
Parsley, box		a	10
Potatoes, bush	45	a	50
Potatoes, Bluenose, bushel	75	a	1 00
Sweet Potatoes, bushel	1 00	a	1 25
Turnips, ½ peck		a	8
Mangoes, pickled, per gall		a	50
Peppers, per gal	37½	a	50
Pickles, per gal	20	a	25
Vinegar, per gal		a	17

FRUIT, &c.

Chestnuts, bushel	1 75	a	2 00
Quinces, peck		a	50
Cranberries, bushel	3 00	a	3 50
Sweet Water Grapes, pound	12½	a	25
Apples, Baldwin, bbl	2 75	a	3 25
" Russet, bbl	2 25	a	2 50
Pears, per peck	37½	a	50
Oranges, Sicily, per box	3 50	a	4 50
Lemons, per dozen	25	a	37½
Shellbarks, bushel		a	1 50
Rose Water, per bottle		a	33
Spearmint, dry, bunch	3	a	
Summer Savory, per lb		a	25
Sweet Marjoram, per lb		a	50
Sage, per lb		a	25

LUMBER.

Wholesale Price.

Bangor, 1st quality	23 00	a	25 00
do 2d	16 00	a	18 00
do 3d	9 00	a	11 00
do 4th	5 50	a	7 00
Kennebec, 1st quality	23 00	a	25 00
do 2d	16 00	a	18 00
do 3d	9 00	a	11 00
do 4th	5 50	a	7 00
Machias, 1st quality	23 00	a	25 00
do 2d	16 00	a	18 00
do 3d	9 00	a	11 00
do 4th	5 50	a	7 00
Saco, 2d quality		a	
do 3d	9 00	a	10 00
do 4th	4 50	a	5 00
Shingles, best	3 25	a	3 50
do inferior	2 00	a	2 25
do cedar	2 00	a	2 25
do ordinary	2 25	a	1 37
Clapboards, clear, 6 inch	25 00	a	27 00
do 5 inch	14 00	a	17 00
do 2d quality	10 00	a	13 00
Laths, 1½ inch		a	1 25
do 1 and 1¼ inch	1 12	a	1 17
Spruce Lumber, at measure	7 50	a	8 00
Hewn ranging Timber, hund	3 00	a	4 00
Schoodic Boards, 1st qual, M	23 00	a	26 00
do do 2d	17 00	a	18 00
do do 3d	11 00	a	12 00
do do 4th	6 00	a	6 50
Ton Timber, pine	4 00	a	7 00
do do ordinary	1 75	a	2 00
Scab Timber	2 25	a	2 50
White do	3 00	a	3 25
Hemlock	5 50	a	6 00

SEEDS.

Retail Prices.

Mustard, brown, per bag	5 00	a	6 00
Mustard, white, "		a	6 00
Hemp, per bushel		a	2 00
Flax, Foreign, per bush	2 00	a	2 50
Flax, American		a	2 50
Clover, Northern, per lb	10	a	12
Clover, Southern	8	a	9
Clover, Foreign		a	
Lucerne, or French Clover		a	33
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bu	2 50	a	2 62½
Red Top, bushel, Northern		a	1 50
Red Top, Southern, bushel		a	62½
Orchard Grass		a	2 50
Seed Wheat, bushel		a	2 00
Winter Rye, bushel		a	1 50

HIDES.

Wholesale Prices.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide, per lb	13½	a	10
Pernambuco, dry salted		a	10
Rio Grande	13	a	13½
West Indian	10	a	11
African	9	a	14
Calcutta, cow, green salted	80	a	1 00
Calcutta, cow..." ..." light		a	
Calcutta, dry	60	a	80

LIME.

Wholesale Prices.

Thomaston, per cask	65	a	75
Camden	60	a	62
L'Etang, St. George Co's		a	
" white lump	1 00	a	
" 2d quality	75	a	
" common	62	a	75

LEATHER.

Wholesale Prices.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	23	a	26
" country, per lb	18	a	20
Baltimore, city tannage	23	a	25
" dry hide	18	a	20
New York, red, light	16	a	18
" " middling	17	a	18
" " overweight	14	a	15½
Boston, " slaughter	18	a	19
" dry hide	17	a	19

WOOD.

Retail Prices.

[FROM THE WHARVES.]

White Oak, selected, via Canal		a	7 00
Eastern, dry, per cord		a	6 50
" White Birch		a	5 00

[FROM COUNTRY TEAMS.]

Walnut, per cord		a	7 00
White Oak		a	6 50
Pine		a	4 50
Charcoal, per basket	31	a	33

HAY.

Retail Prices.

Country, per hundred	65	a	70
Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 00	a	11 00
Straw	40	a	45

HOPS.

Wholesale Prices.

1st sort, Mass. 1843, per lb	6	a	6½
2nd do, " " "	4	a	5

For Sale.

EIGHT Hives of Bees, swarmed last June, in good order, and in nice plank hives. Price $6 a hive.
HOWARD MANLEY.
N. W. Bridgewater, Jan 27, 1844. 4w* J27

Real Estate for Sale.

THE Subscriber desirous of diminishing his cares, offers for sale at very reduced prices, the following Real Estate, viz:—A farm in Dana, Worcester county, containing 100 acres of good land, well divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and wood land, with good buildings, and a large supply of fruit trees; Also a large and commodious Boarding House, Barn, and out buildings, and one acre of land, situated a few rods south of the Academy in New Salem, Franklin county,—offering a good opportunity for any person wishing to take boarders or school a family of children. Also the Farm now occupied by the subscriber, situated within 100 rods of the meeting house and academy in New Salem, containing 70 acres of good land for farming purposes, with new Buildings, good water, and as convenient as can be found any where.

For further particulars, enquire of J. B. Harding, No. 5, Central Court, Boston, or of the subscriber in New Salem. ALPHEUS HARDING.
New Salem, Jan. 15th, 1844. 6w—j20

Farm for Sale,

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in that pleasant part of Deerfield called 'Bloody-Brook,' containing seventy-five acres of land, most of it in a state of cultivation. It is situated on the main travelled road—near the Church, Schools, Hotel and Post Office. On the premises are a large two-story Dwelling House, spacious Barns, Sheds, Piggery, &c., all in complete repair.

The above is a very desirable situation for a gentleman of fortune, who wishes to farm it for pleasure—or for the real gentleman farmer who wishes to obtain his daily bread by the sweat of his brow.

Should any one wish to unite what is called Country Trade with farming, there can be purchased a first rate stand directly opposite the above premises.

Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
H. COWING.
South Deerfield, Feb 5, 1844. tf

WANTED.

A GOOD FARMER, married or single, to take charge of a valuable Farm in the town of Needham. The Farm will be let on shares or at a fixed rent, under proper restrictions.

It contains about one hundred acres and is well adapted to producing grass as well as grain. And it will be stocked by the owner.

Application to be made at the Ploughman Office.—Good references will be expected and if letters are sent they must be POST PAID. tf3

Miss Bremer.

THE BONDMAID, translated from the Swedish, by Mrs M. L. Putnam, 1 vol 16 mo, price 50 cts. Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street. fc

Lectures on Christian Doctrine.

THIS day published by JAMES MUNROE & CO., Lectures on Christian Doctrine, by Andrew P. Peabody, Pastor of the South Church, Portsmouth, N. H., one vol 12 mo, price 83 cents. For sale at No 134 Washington, opposite School street. f3

James Monroe & Co.,

PUBLISHERS, IMPORTERS & STATIONERS,

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books suitable for city, town and village Libraries. School Books, all the varieties in use in the United States. Orders forwarded to England per every Steamer. They are also publishers of Channing's Works; Carlyle's Miscellanies, Sartor Resartus, Wilhelm Meister, German Romances; Coleridge's Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, do. Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets; Holmes's Annals of America; Felt's Annals of Salem; Howitt's Juveniles, 7 vols.; Chief Justice Marshall's Writings upon the Federal Constitution; Noyes's Prophets, and Job; Palfrey's Lectures, and Sermons; Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind; Hawthorne's Twice Told Tales; Tucker's Light of Nature; Whately's Elements of Logic and Rhetoric; Paley's Complete Works, &c.

PEIRCE'S COURSE OF MATHEMATICS; 12mo. Ste. viz: Elementary Treatise on Plane and Solid Geometry, plates; Elementary Treatise on Algebra, 2d edition; Elementary Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Analytic Geometry, and the Differential Calculus, plates; Peirce's Elementary Treatise on Sound, 8vo., plates.

LATIN AND GREEK. Beck's Cicero de Officiis, 18mo; Sence Medea, 18mo; Beck's Introduction to the Metres of Horace, 12mo. paper; Latin Phrase Book, 18mo; Alcestis of Euripides; Antigone of Sophocles; Promotheus of Æschylus; Electra of Sophocles; Gorgias of Plato—with Notes by T. D. Woolsey—each in one vol. 12mo; Herodotus, with Notes, by C. S. Wheeler, A. M, 2 vols. large 12mo. with map.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN. Surault's Easy Grammar of the Italian Language, 12mo; Bachi's Phrases and Dialogues in Italian and English, 12mo; Bachi's Italian Fables in Prose and Verse, 12mo. sheep; Longfellow's French Grammar, 12mo. sheep; Longfellow's Proverbes Dramatiques, new ed. 12mo; Bellenger's Conversational Phrases and Dialogues, in French and English, 18mo. half cloth; Surault's new French Exercises, adapted to all French Grammars, 2d ed. 12mo. half cloth; Surault's French Fables, &c., with a Key, 12mo; Surault's French Questions on Sir Walter Scott's Tales of a Grandfather, 12mo. half cloth.

SPANISH COURSE. Josse's Spanish Grammar and Vocabulary, 1 vol. 12mo; Neuman and Barretti's Spanish Dictionary; Colmena Espanola, 1 vol. 18mo. ste.; Cartas Marruecas, and Select Poems by Cadalso, 1 vol. 12mo; Iriarte's Fabulas; Moratin's "Si de las Ninas," 1 vol. 18mo; Lope de Vega, Seleccion de Obras, &c., 1 vol. 12mo. J27

To the Hon. S. P. P. Fay, Esq. Judge of the Court of Probate, in and for the county of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The petition of Rufus Brewer, of Framingham, in said county, Guardian of JOSEPH J. LOKER, of Wayland, in said county of Middlesex, a non compos

HUMBLY shows, that the just debts which the said Loker owes, together with charges of guardianship, amount to the sum of two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—that the value of the personal estate of the said Loker, by the inventory thereof duly exhibited in the Probate office, and other personal estate, is eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars and forty-two cents, and the value of the real estate of said Loker, by the said inventory, is two hundred and sixty-eight dollars. Wherefore your petitioner prays, that he may be empowered and licensed to sell so much of the real estate of said Loker, as will raise the sum of thirteen hundred and twelve dollars and twenty cents, for the payment of his just debts and charges of guardianship.
RUFUS BREWER.

Middlesex, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1844.

Upon the petition aforesaid this day preferred by the abovenamed Rufus Brewer, Guardian, Ordered, that the said Guardian notify all persons interested therein, to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Charlestown, in and for said county, on the third Tuesday of February next, by publication of the foregoing petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be three days at least before the said third Tuesday of February, when and where they may be heard concerning the same; and make return under oath of his doings herein, unto said Court.

S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate.
Copy Attest: ISAAC FISKE, Register. 3w—j19

Public Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the thirty-first day of January current, at two o'clock, P. M., the Real Estate of Lydia Sweetser, late of South Reading, deceased; consisting of about one-half acre of Land, with a one story Dwelling House, with five rooms on the floor, a Barn, Shoemaker's Shop, apple and other fruit trees, and a good well of water thereon.

Said Estate is situated in the easterly part of said South Reading, on the road from Lowell to Salem, and about one mile from the Meetinghouse.

Sale on the premises, where the conditions of sale will be made known.
HIRAM SWEETSER, Executor
South Reading, Jan. 16, 1843. 2w*

The Lamb Tavern

A TEMPERANCE HOUSE!

THE undersigned Lessee of the above Public House, located 369½ Washington street, Boston, begs leave to inform the public, that having discarded the sale, and banished from the premises, all liquors of an intoxicating nature, intends after this date the "Lamb Tavern" shall be kept on the strict temperance plan, and solicits their patronage.
A. W. ROCKWOOD.
January 17th, 1844. 4w*—j19

Notice.

BY Licence of Court, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the Homestead Farm late of Elisha Carter, deceased, situated in Leominster, on Legate Hill, so called, containing seventy-two acres of the best of land, with entire new buildings, a sufficient quanty of wood and timber, and several thousands of Multicaulis Trees thereon. The buildings, fences, and land are all in the best repair. JAIRUS LITCHFIELD, Admr.
Leominster, Jan. 12, 1844. 4w* j13

To Country Storekeepers,

TAVERN KEEPERS, and others, who may wish to exchange a business in the country for one in the city. The proprietor of a fashionable RESTORATOR and OYSTER ESTABLISHMENT, being desirous to move into the country, would make an exchange in business, with a country storekeeper in some pleasant town, (one at a distance from a railroad would be preferred,) or with some tavern-keeper who is doing a safe business. The advertiser is doing a good cash business, and is located in a good situation on the best business street in the city.

A line, *postage paid*, addressed to A. W. S., Boston, stating particulars, will receive immediate attention. 6w* j13

Butter and Cheese.

JUST received 20,000 lbs. of superior quality, for sale low, by S. O. DANIELS.
South Framingham, Dec. 9, 1843.

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

AT THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

HARDON, HUNT & Co,

SUCCESSORS TO H. B. CLAFLI

BEING desirous of closing their present Extensive Stock of Fall and winter Goods, before the middle of January, will offer until that time their Entire Stock of Dry Goods, at 20 per cent. less than their former unprecedented low prices. Our object is to reduce stock, and it is unnecessary for us to say, that we shall sell our Goods at 50 per cent. less than cost. For it must be evident to all who purchase Goods—and universal experience has proved—that our articles at cost, are 50 per cent. better bargains than any Goods to be had in this, or any other market. Our most desirable Goods will be sold at cost, and many articles from 15 to 75 per cent. less than cost. Our present stock comprises as full and desirable an assortment of every variety of Seasonable Dry Goods, as is to be found in the United States. The most of our European and Imported Goods are selling at a large discount from the cost of importation.

The following are a few of the articles which we offer, viz:—French, English, German, and American BROAD CLOTHS, of every shade, color, and quality, varying in price from $1 to $5 the yd. Also, Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Waved Beavers, Prince de Joinville and Prince Albert Coatings—do. Cassimeres and Doe Skins—Satinetts and Vestings, in every variety of style and quality.

Cloak and Dress Goods.

Silk Warp Indiannas, plain and twilled—a splendid article for Cloaks;
Silk Warp Alpaccas, for Cloaks;
Alpacca Lustres, "
Watered Alpaccas, "
Changeable and fig'd Lunettas "
French Thibet Cloths, of superior quality and most fashionable colors;
English and German Merinos, Alapines, &c. &c.
Rich Chameleon Silks, striped and fig'd, in rich dark colors, for Cloaks and Pelisses;
Do. Jet and Blue black Gros de France do. with about every other style of Silks imported.
Striped and Plaid Chusans—Cashmere DeCosse—Crape de Laines—Brocade Chameleons—M. de Laines—Velvet, &c. &c. &c. Also, a large assortment of Paris Kid Gloves, best quality, and a great variety of Hosiery, embracing almost every style used—CARPETS and FEATHERS—CROCKERY, GLASS, and CHINA WARE—PAPER HANGINGS, &c. Every variety of Domestic Goods, constantly receiving direct from the Manufacturers, and selling 10 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Also, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, and Lace Goods in great variety—Prints, Copper Plates—Col'd and White Cambrics—Flannels—Shawls—Bleached and Brown Linens—Table Linens—Plaid Linseys—Cotton Flannels—Silk Velvets, &c. &c. &c.—all of which can be afforded and will be sold cheaper by

HARDON, HUNT & CO.,
Than by any other Concern in the United States.
Worcester, Dec. 9, 1843. tf d9

Framingham Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

THE subscriber will have a variety of new Carriages on hand and for sale, ready for the early Spring trade, at his old stand, 1¼ miles East of the Centre Village, where he continues to manufacture in all the above branches, such as Carryalls, Covered and Open Wagons, Buggies, and every thing in the Harness, Collar and Trunk line.

Also for sale, PAINTS, Copal Varnish, Spirits of Turpentine, Sponge Blacking, Linseed and Neatsfoot Oil.

PAINTING, Trimming, and Repairing in all the above branches done by *first rate workmen*, of the best stock, at fair prices, and at short notice.

Also, a few second hand Carryalls, Wagons and Chaises, which will be sold cheap for cash or in barter for almost any thing else. Also, a large quantity of Flocks for stuffing, for sale.
HOLLIS HASTINGS.
Framingham, Dec. 23, 1843. tf d23

Miss Bremer.

IN press and will be published in a few days, The Bondmaid, by Fredrika Bremer, translated from the Swedish by M. L. Putnam, in one vol. 16 mo.
JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
Jan. 12. No. 134 Wasnington St.

White Clover Seed.

HOVEY & CO. have just received a lot of superior WHITE DUTCH, or HONEYSUCKLE CLOVER SEED, highly recommended for pasture lands. For sale at the lowest price.
aug19—tf Seed Store, No 7 Merchants' Row.

Agricultural Books.

DANA'S Muck Manual, Buel's Farmer's Companion, Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, latest edition; Chaptal's do, do; Practical Farmer; Lorrain's Husbandry; Kenrick's American Orchardist; American Swine Breeder; Albany Cultivator, &c. For sale at HOVEY & CO'S Seed Store,
o23 tf 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Tie Up Chains.

JUST received per ship Gov. Davis, 600 Tie Up Chains, 300 yards Fence Chain, Halter Chains, &c., which will be sold low, at the Boston Agricultural Warehouse, South Market street, Boston, by
au18 tf RUGGLES, SOURSE & MASON.

Dewey on Retribution.

THE Law of Retribution, by Orville Dewey, D. D published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO. No. 134 Washington, opposite School street—price 4 cents. d9

Grass Seeds.

CONSTANTLY for sale, Herds Grass, Red Top, Northern Fine Top, Fowl Meadow, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Northern and Southern Clover, &c. of the best quality, at HOVEY & CO'S
Seed Store, 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.
s23 tf

Grass Seed.

Just received, a large lot of superior HERDS-GRASS and RED-TOP SEED; also, 50 bushels Northern FINE TOP, Northern and Southern CLOVER. For sale at the lowest market prices, wholesale or retail, by
HOVEY & CO.,
aug19 tf *No 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.*

Genesee Flour.

200 BBLS. first quality FLOUR received and selling at less than Boston prices, for Cash only, by E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, Nov 11, 1843. tf

Prescott's New Work.

HISTORY of the Conquest of Mexico, with a preliminary view of the Ancient Mexican Civilization, and the Life of the Conqueror, Hernando Cortez, by William H. Prescott, author of the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, in 2 vols.—vol. 1. This day received and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No. 134 Washington, opposite School street. d9

Notice.

BY Licence of Court, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the Homestead Farm late of Elisha Carter, deceased, situated in Leominster, on Legate Hill, so called, containing seventy-two acres of the best of land, with entire new buildings, a sufficient quanty of wood and timber, and several thousands of Multicaulis Trees thereon. The buildings, fences, and land are all in the best repair. JAIRUS LITCHFIELD, Admr.
Leominster, Jan. 12, 1844. 4w* j13

To Country Storekeepers,

TAVERN KEEPERS, and others, who may wish to exchange a business in the country for one in the city. The proprietor of a fashionable RESTORATOR and OYSTER ESTABLISHMENT, being desirous to move into the country, would make an exchange in business, with a country storekeeper in some pleasant town, (one at a distance from a railroad would be preferred,) or with some tavern-keeper who is doing a safe business. The advertiser is doing a good cash business, and is located in a good situation on the best business street in the city.

A line, *postage paid*, addressed to A. W. S., Boston, stating particulars, will receive immediate attention. 6w* j13

Corn Plough Cultivator.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that the subscriber has obtained the patent right for the State of Massachusetts, transferred to him by John Hanley of Pennsylvania, for making, constructing, using and vending to others his right aforesaid for the Corn Plough Cultivator, the models of which may be seen, with certificates from the Western States approving of the same, at the Boston Agricultural Warehouse in Quincy Hall.
RICHARD CROWNINSHIELD.
South Danvers, Jan. 6, 1844. 4w

CHARLES R. TRAIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Commissioner in Bankruptcy,

aug19 *FRAMINGHAM, MASS.* 3m

Henry G. Terry,

BOOK BINDER,

40 CORNHILL,

Over A. Tompkins' Book Store,

feb4 BOSTON. eptf

JOHN C. NOURSE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

o7 *WALTHAM.* 3m

Desirable Country Residence

AND FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to dispose of a part of his Farm, offers for sale from twenty to thirty acres of excellent land, consisting of mowing, tillage and pasture, on which are a good two story house, barns, and all necessary out-buildings, in thorough repair, situated in the southwesterly part of Pepperell, on the County road leading from Boston and Lowell to Keene and Brattleboro'. On the farm are a great variety of choice fruit trees, &c. Near the premises can be obtained an excellent wood lot containing ten acres of superior growth, at a fair price.

The contemplated railroad from Nashua to Fitchburg will probably be located within twenty minutes ride from the above-named premises, making it a desirable residence for any one in Boston or elsewhere. For a description of the above situation purchasers are requested to call on Mr. Waldo Maynard, No. 11 Merchants' Row, Boston, Abel Moore, Esq., Concord, or examine for themselves previous to purchasing elsewhere. Conditions liberal. F. A. WALTON.
Pepperell, Jan. 22, 1844. 8w. J27

Valuable Farm for Sale.

Situated about 1 and ¼ of a mile from the centre of Grafton, one of the most pleasant and flourishing villages in the country, and about equal distance from the New England Village, a large and flourishing manufacturing village, and about 1¼ miles from the Grafton Depot. Said Farm contains about 90 acres of choice land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage and pasturage; well fenced with stone wall, and supplied with durable water. It is located on Brigham Hill, (so called) one of the best swells of land for farming in the Commonwealth, having a deep and fertile soil, with a southeast slope. The buildings are large, commodious, and thoroughly built. The site is pleasant, having a commanding view of the village and scenery around, which in the summer season, gives it a truly picturesque appearance. About 16 acres of wood land is covered with a heavy growth of wood and timber, and is well supplied with fruit trees,

THE POET'S CORNER.

THE GOOD OLD PLOUGH.

BY HENRY MOON.

Let them sing who may of the battle fray,
And the deeds that have long since past;
Let them chant in praise of the tar whose days
Are spent on the ocean vast;
I would render to these all the worship you please,
I would honor them even now,
But I'd give far more from my heart's full store
To the cause of the Good Old Plough.

Let them laud the notes that in music floats
Through their bright and their glittering halls,
While the amorous twirl of the hair's bright curl
Round the shoulder of beauty falls!
But dearer to me is the song from the tree,
And the rich and blossoming bough;
Oh, these are the sweets which the rustic greets,
As he follows the Good Old Plough.

Then how jocund the song as it comes along
From the ploughman's hasty throat!
Did the hunter's shout ever yet give out
To the brown woods a merrier note?
Tho' he follows no hound, yet his day is crown'd
With a triumph as good, I trow,
As though antlered head at his feet lay dead,
Instead of the Good Old Plough.

Full many there be that we daily see,
With a selfish and hollow pride,
Who the ploughman's lot in his humble cot
With a scornful look deride:
Yet I'd rather take, aye, a hearty shake
From his hand, than to wealth I'd bow;
For the honest grasp of that hand's rough clasp
Hath stood by the Good Old Plough.

All honor be then to these gay old men,
When at last they are bowed with toil;
Their warfare then o'er, why they battle no more,
For they've conquered the stubborn soil:
And the chaplet each wears are his silver hairs;
And ne'er shall the victor's brow
With a laureled crown to the grave go down,
Like these sons of the Good Old Plough.

THE BEAM OF DEVOTION.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

I never could find a good reason,
Why sorrow unbidden should stay,
And all the bright joys of life's season,
Be driven unheeded away.
Our cares would wake no more emotion,
Were we to our lot but resigned,
Than pebbles flung into the ocean,
That leave scarce a ripple behind.

The world has a spirit of beauty,
Which looks upon all for the best,
And while it discharges its duty,
To Providence leaves all the rest;
That spirit's the beam of devotion,
Which lights us through life to its close,
And sets like the sun in the ocean,
More beautiful far than it rose.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE DUTY AND PLEASURE OF WOMAN.

Great indeed is the task assigned to woman.—Who can elevate its dignity!—who can exaggerate its importance! Not to make laws, not to lead armies, not to govern empires, but to form those by whom laws are made, and armies led, and empires governed; to guard from the slightest taint of possible infirmity the frail and yet spotless creature whose moral, no less than his physical being must be derived from her; to inspire those principles, to inculcate those doctrines, to animate those sentiments, which generations yet unborn, and nations yet uncivilized, should learn to bless; to soften firmness to mercy, to chasten honor into refinement, to exalt generosity into virtue; by her soothing cares to allay the anguish of the body, and the far worse anguish of the mind; by her tenderness to disarm passion; by her purity to triumph over sense; to cheer the scholar sinking under his toil; to console the statesman for the gratitude of a mistaken people; to be the compensation for hopes that are blighted, for friends that are perfidious, for happiness that has passed away. Such is her vocation; the couch of the tortured sufferer, the prison of the deserted friend, the cross of a rejected Savior—these are the scenes of woman's excellence, these are the theatres on which her greatest triumphs have been achieved. Such is her destiny—to visit the forsaken, to attend to the neglected, amid the forgetfulness of myriads to remember—amid the execrations of multitudes to bless; when monarchs abandon, when counsellors betray, when justice prosecutes, when brethren and disciples fly, to remain unshaken and unchanged, and to exhibit, on this lower world, a type of that love—pure, constant and ineffable—which in another world we are taught to believe the best reward of virtue.—[Blackwood.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

Furs. Furs are now being used both for trimmings and linings; the most favorite furs being sable, kolinski, and sizeline. For neglige, we see round pelerine are most in favor, and also those with long ends, falling in front, somewhat similar to the ends of a scarf.

Caps. The slight change which is observable in the form of the caps is merely that they are a degree smaller. For a morning, plain muslin is preferred, without ribbon. The crown made very small, and having broad lappets of muslin falling on each side behind the ears. Another, and rather a more becoming style, are those of a plain India muslin, trimmed with two rows of Valenciennes, and ornamented with a broad blue silk ribbon, pose upon the front, and shaded with a second row of lace falling over the garniture. Caps composed of not are generally formed of what is called the illusion tulle, and having three folds of the same, divided by a fruse of capucine ribbon.

Walking Dresses. The toilettes de ville are made leavantine, or poult de soie, of the dead leaf color, the first having a plain skirt, flat body, high and rounded point at the waist, and plain sleeves. The others have skirts trimmed with two broad cut flounces, the top one being shaded with narrow ruches similarly cut; high plain corsage a triple conture, and pointed waist. The corsage is trimmed with three small cut frills, placed upon the side seams, and ending on the shoulders. Plain sleeves, with jockeys formed of three narrow frillings.

Bonnets. The most novel and the most remarkable are those in black velvet lined with satin, or those of royal velvet gris de fer, trimmed with ribbons, both sides alike, and feathers of the same colors. Those of green or violet velours epingle are also much worn, decorates with marabout feathers of the same color, and ribbon in the interior.

Hats are both of velvet and satin; those of pink satin are generally trimmed upon the brim with three rows of point d'Angleterre, divided with folds of satin; two other rows of lace fall over the back, shading the bavolet or curtain, which is slightly raised, a branch of splendid shaded roses being placed upon the left side.

Cloaks. The Mantua Valaque is progressing rapidly in favor. This elegant wrap, which is neither cloak, pelerine nor scarf, is yet a combination of all three; uniting all the grace and advantage of the different models. A more elegant appearance has lately also been given to it, by the trimming of fur, which the present cold weather has induced our fashionables to adopt. For instance, those in black velvet are generally lined with black satin, and encircled with borders of sable or ermine. Those made in cachemere are, on the contrary, trimmed with lace. A very pretty trimming for this kind of cloak is that of a rich fulling of velvet a deux tetes, put on plain, and harmonizing with another of the same description, encircling the entire border of the cloak.

Fashionable colors remain the same as last month; such as emerald green, grenat, blue, sapphir, mais; and for evening toilettes, white, pink and blue are the most generally in vogue. [World of Fashion.

Pa and Ma. The following conundrum has been ascribed to a learned Judge:—"Why is the letter *d* like a squalling child? Because it makes *Ma mad*."

Old Age. The Schenectady Cabinet says that John J. Van Vonst, a respected citizen of that place had entered upon his one hundred and fourth year.

A Marriage Fee.

I once heard a little incident, said to have occurred to a venerable Clergyman of Philadelphia city, now no more, but who, if named, would be instantly recognized as familiar to many; and as it appeared somewhat interesting to me, I will narrate it:

It transpired some thirty years since, at which our reverend friend was called upon to officiate at the nuptials of the only child and daughter of a most wealthy retired merchant of this place, then residing a few miles in the country.

The time which had been appointed for the wedding, proved to be a chill, rainy day, toward the latter end of the month of September: the rain having commenced falling on the night previous, continued throughout the day. The roads were in a miserable condition, the rain falling upon them still heavy with dust, rendered them almost impassable in mud. This was anything but a pleasant prospect for the Doctor; but weddings, you know, must not be delayed, nor do Clergymen generally in the least, desire it; they entertain a peculiar partiality for them; they find pleasure in uniting "two fond hearts," and they find profit in it. So, barring the weather, the Doctor had no reason to complain, and rain or shine he was bound to go. Accordingly, a horse and chaise were procured, and the doctor, fully equipped for the journey, was soon on his way to the scene of bridal festivity. At the country mansion all was in readiness against his coming, and when he reached there, some time after night-fall, he found the bride and her lover already awaiting him. It was not necessary to lose any time, and the Doctor was not long in entering upon his appropriate offices. The necessary preliminaries being speedily arranged within a spacious hall, richly ornamented, and in the presence of a gay and numerous company, the Doctor pronounced the nuptial ceremony.

The scene was unusually affecting, and to the doctor himself. The bride, as we have said, was an only child, and aside from her education and accomplishment, upon which every care and attention had been bestowed, she possessed qualities of the heart which endeared her to all; she was amiable and affectionate; and these traits combined with sincere and early piety, had won the Rev. old gentleman's highest friendship and esteem. To one thus interested in the happiness of a bride, the joy attendant upon her nuptials is never unmingled with tender emotions, and tears of parental sympathy trickled down the pious countenance of the old gentleman, as, at the conclusion of the ceremony, he invoked the smiles of Heaven for the future happiness of the newly wedded. Nor was he alone in these feelings; a solemn stillness, for a while pervaded the whole company, yet like a transient cloud in the morning, it was soon expelled, leaving all bright and cheerful as before.

Shortly after the ceremony was over, the doctor prepared himself without delay, for home; so taking an affectionate leave of the bride and her happy partner, he ordered forth his vehicle. Not a word had yet been hinted to him concerning a marriage fee; as for himself, he was too much absorbed in reflection to have given a thought upon the matter. The "fee," however, such as it was, had not been forgotten; but Mr. E., the bride's father, after accompanying and assisting him into his chaise placed in his hands a little package, containing as he said, a "present" for himself, and a "little notion" for his wife. The doctor, presuming of course, that it was his fee, and no doubt a rich one, which was thus modestly tendered, accompanied with some small token for his wife, thanked Mr. E. accordingly, and the courtesies of the night being exchanged, the doctor lost no time in regaining his home.

Imagine, now, the old gentleman after two hours hard ride through mud and rain, well drenched and bespattered, sitting by his fireside, opening with the eager assistance of his wife, the above described package; imagine also, if possible, the surprise and disappointment of both, as, contrary to the lowest expectations of either, in lieu of a $50 note and a rich laced cap, the package was delivered of a plain neck cloth and an unpretending pair of gloves.

Now, fortunately for our friend the doctor, of all things he knew best how to brook disappointment; it is characteristic of the profession in general; hence his share of the disappointment was soon smothered, and he contented himself with the reflection, that his services had been well repaid already, in having been rendered to one whom he felt most happy in serving.

Not so with his wife: like the most of her sex, aye and of her kind, disappointments were not in the least agreeable to her; besides, on this occasion, as she was personally interested, hers was by no means small. The marriage of Miss E. had long been in contemplation, and as long had the doctor's wife been anticipating a rich fee for her husband; which, according to a good-natured agreement existing between them, in relation to the above marriage, they were to divide equally; and no marvel is it, that she had magnified her share into "something very handsome."

For some time she was speechless with vexation and disappointment; she knew not how to vent her feelings, she felt hurt as well as vexed and disappointed.

"Certainly I am greatly at a loss to account for this," at length she exclaimed, recovering, herself, "surely I never would have expected such from Mr. E."

"Tut! tut! my dear," returned the doctor, "I'm sure it's not worth while grieving about it."

"Indeed, I think it is," rejoined his wife, somewhat vexed, and tossing, at the same time, the gloves from her; "I'm sure your ride through mud and rain was itself well worth ten times as much."

"Well, well," said the doctor, "I'm very well satisfied, and I see no reason why you should be otherwise." So saying, he was in the act of spreading out the neck-cloth, to examine its dimensions, when lo! a hundred dollar note dropped upon the floor.

If by the touch of a magic wand the doctor had converted the cambric into a silken sash, the surprise of his wife could not have exceeded what she now felt. She knew not what first to say. No time was lost however in re-obtaining the gloves; and if her surprise was great before, it was in no degree diminished, when a ten dollar note was discovered, snugly stuffed away in each thumb and finger.

"My patience! did you ever!" shouted the old lady in ecstacy.

"Ha! Ha!" laughed the doctor.

But let us drop the curtain upon the happy doctor and his wife. [Inquirer.

General Cass. This distinguished statesman and scholar delivered, on Monday evening, at the Presbyterian Church in this city, a very interesting lecture on the subject of Temperance, which was listened to with the deepest attention by an immense concourse of citizens, of all ages and sexes. It was indeed an interesting occurrence to see one of the most brilliant men of this or any other age, addressing his fellow citizens in a plain and unaffected style, and with great force and purity of language, upon a subject of such deep and vital importance to the happiness and prosperity of the rising generation—citing, as he did, himself as a living example of one already past three-score years, who had never yet tasted a drop of intoxicating drinks, although subjected for a long series of years, in peace and in war, to the fatigues and hardships incident to the settlement and defence of a new country.—[Constitutional Democrat, Detroit, Mich., Jan. 18.

The sun and planets at the present time are all so ranged that they occupy but about 135 degrees of the zodiacal circle; and if three of the asteriods be excepted, their range will be narrowed down to an arc of about 60 degrees. It is rarely that their apparent distance from each other is so limited, and another recurrence may not happen for a century. They are ranged in the following order—viz: Herschell, Mars, Juno, Jupiter, Venus, Mercury, Saturn, the Sun, the Moon, Vesta, Ceres, Pallas—Herschell being farthest east. Mercury for the last fortnight might have been seen by the naked eye, but is now rapidly approaching the Sun. The two brilliant planets near the southwestern horizon, just after nightfall, are Jupiter and Venus.

EDUCATION.

The Common School Journal, of which we have received two numbers of this year, contains much that is worthy of attention. Its Editor, the Secretary of the "Board of Education," has lately spent some months abroad in examining the primaty institutions of Great Britain, Holland, Prussia, &c. From the Introductory Address of the Editor we make some extracts which disclose a remarkable state of things in England:

"Among those European countries which, with any propriety, can be called civilized, England is the only one which has no system for the general education of its people. In proportion to its population it expends more for education than any other country in Europe; but this expenditure is for classes, and not for the whole. The consequence, of course, is, an appalling degree of inequality in the condition of its subjects. The highest educational refinement exists side by side with the most brutish ignorance. The most elegant literary culture shines out among communities who cannot speak their native English tongue in a manner to be understood by Englishmen. Schools, colleges and universities, where the profoundest acquaintance with classical literature and with all its libraries of annotation and commentary contrast with hovels within which a book was never seen, and whose occupants could not read one if they had it. A thirst for knowledge in a few, and a patronage of it by the government, which prompts them to invade the eternal solitude of the poles, and to break through the phalanx of disease and death that guards the head-springs of the Niger, is applauded, and its objects pursued at immense expense, while there are tens of thousands around who do not know whether the land of their nativity is an island or a continent.

There may be seen the loftiest orders of hierarchy,—bishops and archbishops, and the Defender of the Christian Faith,—with such miserable impostors and dupes as Courtenay and his followers. There is a church establishment twenty thousand strong, possessing an annual revenue of eight millions sterling, with thousands of native born subjects arrived at manhood, who never heard the name of Christ. Such are the headings of only a few chapters in the terrific volume of English inequality. This is the condition of a country, in all whose multitudes of churches that Book is weekly read, which declares that God made of one blood all nations of men. The source, origin, cause, of all this is, the neglect of the masses by the possessors of wealth and of power;—mainly and primarily, the neglect of the education of the masses. That attended to, all else would have been changed. A few noble-souled individuals have attended to it, sought to foster and promote it, given money and time to accomplish it; but not the whole, not even one *class*. The clergy have neglected it, forgetting the eternal truth, that God is a "God of *intelligence* as well as of love, and that exalted purity requires no less the cultivation of the intellect than the purity and warmth of the affections." The great landholders, the powerful lords of the soil have neglected it. They advocate and defend the radical, fundamental, and, in the end, destructive error, that the masses of men are by nature incapable of self-government; and hence, by virtue of their theory, all necessity for inculcating the virtues of self-control, for imparting that interior light of intelligence which can guide and direct every man is superseded. The great commercial classes of the nation have never been brought, like the clergy and the landholders, into immediate proximity and contact with the children of the realm, and so they, as a body have paid no attention to the rising generation around them.

In later times, a new department of labor has been opened, a new order in society has arisen, —the manufacturers,—who have not only lived among children, like the land owners and the ecclesiastical body, but have prosecuted a kind of business in which the services of children could be made available. This was a new epoch. Enterprise, the love of gain of this nation, had before acted upon all the nations of the earth, and upon all the kingdoms of nature, and made them all tributary to its wealth. Here the spirit of cupidity was brought to act directly upon human beings, upon children. To gratify his passion, Herod sacrificed only children under two years of age,—helpless, unconscious, too young to suffer through the torments of fear, and the crushings of hope. But the British manufacturer suffers children to reach the age of hope, of fear, of conscious suffering; and then!—Moloch himself was a god of long suffering, of tenderness, of boundless love, compared with them. They have tortured the body with years of pining, watching and hunger. They have pinched it with cold, and dwarfed and deformed it in all its proportions. The calm restorative night,—that beautiful season which God has appointed and inwrought as an organic fact into the very structure of the universe, for the rest, refreshment and growth of his children,—they have stricken from the order of nature. Through its long watches they have bound children to their wheels. They have stived them in hot suffocating rooms; when exhausted nature failed they have plied the lash. They have cut their pittance of compensation down, and down, and down, to the very minimum point of existence, because they could not work as long as water and steam. More than this, they have deprived them not only of childhood and the pleasures of knowledge, but of the consolations of religion and the hopes of immortality, that they might coin their souls as well as their bodies into gold. Let any one read the reports of the English Factory Commissioners and Factory Inspectors, and he will say that the Fejee islanders, the Caribs, or the most ferocious tribes of cannibals that prowl in the interior of Africa, thousands of miles from the confines of civilization, ought to send missionaries to England, to raise, if possible, the English manufacturer to their own level of humanity.

Courtesy of Queen Victoria. At the conclusion of a late banquet at Windsor Castle her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their distinguished guests, retired as usual to the green drawing-room, the Queen's private band being stationed in an adjoining apartment, the folding doors of which were thrown open. In the course of the evening her majesty left the private apartment, arm in arm with the Duke of Wellington, and seated herself with the Duke on her right hand, and surrounded by the Court, near the band. After listening to the performances of two or three compositions, the Queen rose from her seat to retire, a movement which was, of course, followed by the whole of the Royal party, with the exception of the Duke, who had fallen into a profound nap. Her Majesty, smiling, and evidently enjoying the involuntary forgetfulness of his Grace, playfully tapped the Duke on his shoulder with her bouquet which speedily brought him from a state of momentary oblivion to perfect consciousness, when the Queen, with a gracious smile (amidst the suppressed titterings of the illustrious guests) made his Grace a low courtesy, and taking the noble warrior's arm in the most kind and effectionate manner, and laughing the while, proceeded from the crimson to the green drawing room, where coffee was served.

Remember the Poor. At no season of the year should the wants of the poor be so distinctly and continually kept in view, as during the winter months. Many of the means of gaining a support are then cut off; and suffering, of which the more favored multitude have no idea, is the daily lot of many, who would, if they could, gladly earn their own support.

Thanks to the benevolence of many a noble heart, the wants of the needy are oftener considered, than in times past. And we hope this spirit will continue and increase. There is no pleasure so great or so cheaply purchased, as that which springs from a conviction of having done good to the extent our abilities, however limited they may be.

"The quality of mercy is not strained;
It blesses him who gives,
As well as him who takes."

The Chinese have a notion that the soul of a poet passes into a grasshopper, because it sings till it starves.

Cassius M. Clay on Slavery.

A meeting was held on the 30th ult. in Scott Co. Kentucky, at which Col. R. M. Johnson was called to preside; resolutions were offered advocating the annexation of Texas to the United States, and Mr. Clay advocated the substitution of other resolutions in a speech from which the portion relating to Slavery, is extracted as given in the Lexington (Ky.) Observer:

"To say that I am an Abolitionist, in the sense in which the enemies of a moral progress would have you believe, that I would sanction insurrection and massacre; my wife, children, mother, brothers and sisters, and relation and friends, are all hostages for my sincerity, when, restraining myself to the use of courteous terms, I repel the unjust and dishonoring imputation. That I am an Abolitionist in the sense that I would take away, without just compensation, the rights of property in the slaves, which the laws secure to me and to some thirty or forty thousand citizens of Kentucky, my letter to the Tribune, which is before the world, disproves.

"Still, sir, I am an Abolitionist. Such an Abolitionist as I have been from my boyhood—such an Abolitionist as I was in 1836, when I declared in my place in the House of Representatives, to which I was just then eligible, that if the Constitution did not give us power to protect ourselves against the infernal slave trade, that I renounced it, and would appeal to a Convention for a new one. Such an abolitionist as I was in 1840, when I declared in the same House of Representatives, that I wished to place the State of Kentucky in such a position by sustaining the law of 1833, that she could move at at any time she thought it conducive to her highest interest, to free herself from slavery.—Such an abolitionist as I have ever avowed myself in public speeches and writings to the people of this district, that if Kentucky was wise enough to free herself from the counsels of proslavery men, that slavery would perish of itself by voluntary action of masters and the irresistable force of circumstances which would convince the people to the use of free instead of slave labor, as every way most advantageous. Such an abolitionist, as were the band of immortal men who formed the federal Constitution, who would not have the word 'slave' in that sacred instrument, am I. Such an abolitionist as was Washington, who, so far from lending countenance to the propagation of slavery, as you are now doing, declared that on all proper occasions his influence and his vote should be cast for the extinguishment of slavery among men, am I also. Such an abolitionist as was Jefferson the great father of Democracy, whom you all profess to follow, who foretold, what has since partially come to pass, that slavery, if not destroyed, would jeopardize and finally extinguish the liberties of the whites themselves; who foresaw, with an unerring glance that the slavery of the black race, if not remedied by the whites, would at last remedy itself; such an abolitionist am I also. And being such, I take issue with the opinion which has been here today, as it has been often elsewhere, most dogmatically advanced, that the question is "whether the whites shall rule the blacks, or the blacks shall rule the whites." Such an issue is false in theory, false in practice, and as proven to be false by all experience. It is derogatory to human nature and blasphemy against God himself.

"All America, except Brazil and the United States, have freed their slaves; and are the whites slaves in consequence? Ai the Revolution, on the day of the Declartion of Independance, all the States held slaves, not excepting Massachusetts. Now there are thirteen non-slaveholding States: are those ten millions of Northerners slaves? Great Britain, in conjunction with all Europe, except the miserable anarchies of Spain and Portugal, have long since emancipated many slaves, and now, in the year 1843, to her honor be it spoken, having liberated 80,000,000 of her East India serfs, in all her wide domains, which touch on every sea, and embrace every clime under the whole Heaven, there is not, nor indeed can be, a single slave —and is she enslaved? No, she has sense enough to know, and heart enough to feel, that it is justice, honor and glory which secure the liberties of a people and make them invincible and immortal.

"Do gentlemen take the absurd position that one hundred and eighty thousand freed men could enslave Kentucky? West India emancipation proves that the great majority of freed men could be employed economically in the same offices at small wages, which they now fill, with perhaps more ease and safety than now exist. But should they prove turbulent, for which there would be no cause, and which no man in his senses, believes would happen, and were I disposed to indulge in that vaunting spirit, which to-day has so powerfully infected us;—with five thousand such troops as these, I have the honor to command, to whom gentlemen have been pleased to allude in a manner so complimentary at my expense, I would undertake to drive from the State the assembled one hundred and eighty thousand in arms. They further tell us, with most reverential gravity, that 'God has designed some men for slaves, and man need not attempt to reverse the decree; it is better that the blacks should be slaves than the whites.' This proposition which I denounce as utterly false, passes away before the glance of reason, as the dew before a summer's day.

"I shall admit, merely for the sake of argument, that some men always have, and possibly will perform menial offices for the more fortunate. Let the law of nature or of God have its undisturbed action—let the performance of those offices be voluntary on the part of servants, and that beautiful harmony by which the highest intellect is united by successive inferior links to the lowest mind, will never be disturbed.—The sensitive and highly organized and intellectual, will gradually rise from service to command: the stolid, the profligate, the insensible, and coarsely organized will sink into their places: the law of God and enlightened freedom will still be preserved, and the greatest good to the greatest number be secured forever. But when by municipal law, and not by the law of fitness, which is the law of nature not regarding the distinction of morals, mind or body, whole classes are doomed to servitude, when the intellectual, the sensitive, the foolish, the rude, the good, the bad, the refined, the degraded, are all depressed to one level, never more to rise forever, then comes evil—nothing but evil—like as from dammed up waters or pent up streams, floods and explosions come slowly, but come at last—so nature mocks with temporary desolation at the obstacles man would oppose to her progress, and at length, moves on once more in all the untrammelled vigor and unfading loveliness, which, from eternity, was decreed.

"That the black is inferior to the white, I readily allow; but that vice may depress the one, and virtue by successive generations elevate the other, till the two races meet on one common level, I am also firmly convinced. Modern science, in the breeding and culture of other animals than man, has most fully proved this fact, which the ablest observers of man himself all allow, that mental and moral and physical development transmit their several properties to the descendants—corroborating by experience the Divine decree, that the virtues and the vices of the father shall be visited on the children to the third and fourth generation. In the capitals of Europe, blacks have attained to the highest places of social and literary eminence. That they are capable of a high degree of civilization, Hayti daily illustrates. There we have lately seen a revolution, conducted in a manner that would do honor to the first people on earth, one of the avowed grounds of which was that President Boyer neglected to secure general education to the people, a consideration that should make some vaunted States blush in comparison. After the expulsion of the tyrant, they set about forming a more republican constitution, admitting the whites who had participated in their dangers and success, to all the rights of citizenship.

"If history be true, we owe to the Egyptians, said to be of the modern Moorish race, the arts and sciences and our early seeds of civilization. How many centuries did it take to bring them to perfection! When we reflect how little time the negro race has been under the influences of other civilized nations, and the rapid progress they have made in an upward direction, we have no reason to treat them with that absurd contempt, which in both the eye of reason and religion stands equally condemned. Why then, I am tauntingly asked, by both pro-slavery and anti-slavery men, do I hold slaves? Uninfluenced by the opinions of the world, I intend, in my own good time, to act, or not to act, as to me seems best in view of all the premises. Yet, I thus far pledge myself, that whenever Kentucky will join me in freeing ourselves from this curse, which weighs us down even unto death, the slaves I own, she shall dispose of as to her seems best. I shall ask nothing in return; but the enhanced value of my land which must ensue gradually from the day that we become indeed a free and independent State. I will go yet further—give me *free labor*, and I will not only give up my slaves, but I will agree to be taxed to buy the remainder from those who are unwilling or unable consistently, with a regard to pecuniary interest, to present them to the State, and then I shall deem myself and my posterity richer in dollars and cents, even than we were before."

PRAIRIE AND MOUNTAIN LIFE.

THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAINS.

The world should be made acquainted with some of the strange characters who have buried themselves away from civilization among the rocks of the West.

There is one whimsical old genius who is noted particularly among the trapper tribe as the prince of queer ones. He calls himself *William S. Williams, M. T.*, and he is most resolutely determined upon having the title initials ('M. T.') always affixed to his name. He is the oldest man in the mountains, having fully resolved to live and die there, and more droll anecdotes are told about him than would fill a pair of volumes of modern size. *M. T.* is meant to signify *Master Trapper*, and the old man has just seized upon the whim of insisting that this distinguishing mark shall on all occasions and under all circumstances be attached to his name. He chanced at one time to fall into a mortal quarrel with a Blackfoot Indian, and upon achieving advantage, he at once seized upon the red-fellow's scalp lock.

'Bill Williams!' shouted the Indian, whose whole knowledge in English consisted in the capacity of pronouncing this singular old white man's name.

'William S. Williams, *M. T.*, if you please,' said the old man of the mountains, as he coolly darted the point of his knife around the scalp-lock and tore it off!

This extraordinary individual is now about fifty-five or sixty years of age, and he has lived more than half his life in the mountains. He declares that he never was any where else, but it is remembered that he was once a Methodist preacher in the States, it is known that he is an educated man, with a critical knowledge of Greek and Latin. But in his own words, he was 'rolled out of a thunder storm in the mountains,' for he found himself there and don't remember any thing else. He is quite certain he is not human, and has a strong persuasion that he was 'translated from the Great Bear, or some other luminous animal, for some most particular purpose that is meant to be known to him hereafter.'

He was never known to wear a hat, but once in the winter, finding his head cold, he shot a wolf, scalped the animal, and drew the warm skin on his own head! For all such eccentric things this old man is remarkable, but perhaps the singularity of his character may be better shown by relating an odd meeting that he once had with a young fellow fresh from the states. Williams was camping alone when the young man accidentally encountered him.

'*Hum!*' said the old man, in soliloquy, 'there comes another enormous fool of a rascal to crowd us here in the mountains! We shan't have an inch of elbow room left! Cook, old cake! cook!' said he, addressing a lump of dough that he was turning over on the fire with his naked toes, that protruded through his venerable moccasins, 'Cook old cake! here comes a white fool, and he's hungry of course. Now you miserable young blockhead, do you know me?' said the old man to the stranger.

'I guess I do,' said the boy, for he was a wandering sprig of Yankee land.

'You *guess*,' replied the old eccentric, 'you're a pretty sample of a scalp-block to come here guessing! Had you nobody to keep you at home, that you must come strolling out here among bears and Blackfeet? How do you know me?'

'I reckon, I guess.'

'O, you're a big figure at mathematics! You had better get rid of your guessing and your reckoning, if you want to live among the rocks. Take up that chunk of burnt dough there, and stuff it down your ravenous maw!'

'Thank you—I'm not hungry.'

'Don't come here to tell me, sir; we are mouse men in the mountains, and you mustn't come to contaminate us with your civilization. You are hungry, and you know it, and you must eat that cake; I've got another. You take me for an antedeluvian, not to share my dinner with you?'

'Aint you the man they call Bill Williams!' said the hungry lad, as he greedily devoured the cake.

'*What* do they call me?' roared Bill, with the growl of a wounded bear

'William Williams, I think!' answered the young aspirant in the trapping trade, with a half-frightened tone of subdued respect.

'William S. Williams, *M. T.*, young buzzard's meat!' replied the master trapper, drawing himself up with the air of Julius Cæsar. 'Look here, boy, do you see that *butte*?—There's a hole in it, and that's where I put my bones.'

'*Bones!*' said the boy, greatly bewildered at the words of the old man.

'Yes—*yeh!*' continued Bill, lifting his rifle and imitating a shot, 'there's where I bury my dead; that's my bone-house!'

'Why you don't—'

'Dont tell me I don't,' interrupted the old man, 'or I'll don't you, knock me if I don't'! How would you like to sleep there to-night? Eat away and don't be gaping at a natural Christian like a born fool! I always stow away my white bones decently. Eat away you stupid young blockhead, and stop staring. I dare say you call yourself a gentleman!'

'Ye-es!' stammered the youngster.

'Happy of your acquaintance. If you have done eating, just remember that you have dined with William S. Williams, M. T.'

This odd encounter happened almost word for word as here set down, and it may give the reader a fair idea of one of the drollest beings that ever breathed. Surly, abrupt and eccentric, the old fellow is yet noted for benevolence and stern honesty. He once took off his coat of deer skin, when it was almost the last remnant of apparel in his possession, and threw it over the shoulders of a poor, shivering squaw. He sleeps curled up by the camp fire with his head in the ashes, embracing an old rifle, that has been mended again with 'buffalo tag,' until scarcely a particle of the original stock is left. He works hard, makes money, and gives everything away to others who may happen to be in distress. He once threatened to shoot an old friend who sent him a letter with an offer of assistance!—Old William S. Williams, M. T., will accept of charity *from no man breathing*. Such a character is now pillowing his gray hairs among the snows of the West, and there he will live and die, while this rough sketch, no doubt, presents all the world will ever know of The Old Man of the Mountains!

[Picayune.

The Club House Accident. It is now known that the number of persons who fell through was not short of 120, instead of 50 or 60 as at first supposed. The height averages about 20 feet. It was only (under Providence) the obstacle presented to a clear fall by the interior rafters, which saved many lives. The wounded are doing well in all cases of which we hear, and the gloom is yielding to more cheerful feelings.

The Democratic meeting on Friday night, resolved to assist the Whig sufferers by the fall of the Club House. Mr. Samuel D. Denoon, who brought forward the resolution, led the way by laying down $20! We want words to express our sense of this noble and generous deed! May he be rewarded by prosperity in this world, and happiness in that to come!

But while we thus express our sense of the munificence of *one man*, we do not mean to be unjust to the rest. Our brethren have acted like men. They have shown that we all belong to the same family; and that, though political views may separate us in one sense, yet, when suffering is presented to our eyes, we are all united. They merit our warm acknowledgments, and we make them in the name of the Whig party. [Richmond Whig.

Fire. The Frontier Journal states that a large stable, owned by Mr. Joseph Foss of Weston, (Me.) was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. A considerable amount of property was destroyed; among which were one yoke of oxen, two valuable horses, 30 tons of hay, 200 bushels oats, and seven barrels of pork. Said to be the work of that reckless incendiary, the *pipe*.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

In Senate, the Tariff question, which arose on the report of the Committee of Finance, adverse to the consideration of Mr. McDuffie's Bill, on the score of the want of jurisdiction by the Senate, was resumed by the Senate.

Mr. Woodbury was entitled to the floor, and was expected to continue the discussion on the merits of the Bill.

But Mr. Berrien with the assent of Mr. Woodbury, again raised the question of jurisdiction and urged the Senate to decide that, before the discussion proceeded any further.

Several members, one particularly, Mr. Archer, stated their opinion to be that it was unwise to continue a discussion, for weeks, which might and probably would, end in the declaration that the Senate had no authority to act in the matter.

After some conversation, it was agreed upon, informally, that the debate should terminate, after Mr. McDuffie's reply to Mr. Evans.

A profusion of compliments were bestowed on the two Senators, Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Evans, for their speeches.

The matter was postponed till Monday.

The Senate passed some time in Executive Session, but did nothing.

In the House, the minority of the Committee on the four States, the legality of whose elections is contested, reported the election by general ticket as illegal and void.

The discussion of the Report on the Rules was continued by Mr. Winthrop, and Mr. Paine, of Alabama.

The Report adverse to the proposition for requesting the President to take steps to terminate the joint occupancy of Oregon Territory, was discussed, and a very extravagant speech against the report was made by Wentworth, of Illinois.

Mr. Thompson and others spoke upon it, when the subject was laid aside for the present.

Thursday, Jan. 25.

In Senate. Mr. Semple's resolution to request the President to notify the British Government of our desire to annul the convention in relation to the Oregon territory, was discussed at considerable length. It was opposed by Mr. Archer, on the ground of the expected negotiation. He said a minister would be here in a few days to open the negotiation in our own Capitol. For us to meet this minister with such a declaration as this, would be tantamount to a declaration that we had nothing to do with any negotiation. It seemed to him, from the language of gentlemen, that so much heated were their imaginations, they would not agree to adjust this question, and get this territory, unless they got it at the expense of a war. They wanted to display their chivalry—to raise a war against Great Britain. He thought that the negotiation would be terminated in three months, and then it would be time enough to pass this resolution or take any other course that might be thought expedient.

Mr. Semple said the people of the West had held meetings and declared that they would never assent to yielding to Great Britain a foot of the country from latitude 42 deg. to 54 deg. 40 min. [Our government several years ago offered to give up three degrees of this claim.]—They had sent out colonies into the country, and it was in a progress of rapid settlement by our people. The government was called upon to protect these settlements. These colonies would be followed by more, and if the government did not settle the question now, collisions would take place between the American and English settlers.

The Senate transacted no important business in executive session.

The House was engaged the whole day, in considering the Report from the Committee on Elections, on the question of Mr. Gilmer's right to a seat. A minority report was made in favor of Mr. Goggin's right to his seat. All the papers were ordered to be printed.

Friday, Jan. 26.

The Senate was not in session.

In the House. On motion of Mr. Hungerford, a resolution was adopted authorizing the committee on retrenchment to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll then rose and called the attention of the Speaker to a letter in the U. S. Gazette, signed Oliver Oldschool. This letter, in given an account of the proceedings which occurred some time ago, relative to the Massachusetts resolution respecting free representation, set forth that when Mr. Ingersoll asked Mr. Adams if he was not the author of the resolution, the latter refused to answer, but turned to the Speaker and demanded the yeas and nays. The writer inferred that the motive of Mr. Adams in refusing to answer, was that he considered the question an impertinent one.

Mr. Ingersoll, after some preliminary remarks, stated that the writer under the signature of "Oliver Oldschool," was Nathan Sergeant, of Philadelphia. Mr. Ingersoll then called upon the speaker to withdraw his permission to Mr. Sergent to remain on the floor, on the ground, as was understood, that no reporter has the right to draw inferences, etc, and to speak on the looks, gestures, etc. of members.

Mr. Morris, without pretending to know any thing of the facts of this case, took the liberty of speaking of Mr. Sergeant as a gentleman of integrity and respectability, as an editor and reporter, and one who would not willingly misrepresent, or do injustice to a political opponent.

Mr. Adams said that so far as his recollection served him, the facts set forth in the report were correct. He would not be accountable for any inferences a Reporter might draw but in this case, he would endorse the inference. The reason he did not answer the question put to him by a member from Pennsylvania was because he did consider it impertinent. After disposing of this matter, Mr. Adams proceeded to say that he was not the author of the Massachusetts resolutions.

Mr. Ingersoll rejoined, and in the course of his remarks, referred with some warmth to the political course of Mr. Adams.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. King, of Massachusetts, Wise, Cave Johnson, Dromgoole, Winthrop, and others, till near 3 o'clock, when a motion was made to adjourn.—It failed—yeas 52, nays 107. After further discussion of a noisy character, the subject was indefinitely postponed.

Disgraceful Scene. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of Thursday says:—

"It appears that a nephew of Mr. A. Stewart, the member who was attacked by Mr. Weller, the other day, has a seat in the House as the correspondent of the "Baltimore Patriot;" and in commenting upon the affair as it occurred in debate, had made use of some expressions which Mr. Weller took umbrage at. Accordingly, about a quarter before 12 o'clock, to-day, Mr. Weller met Mr. Shriver, (the correspondent,) and told him that if he ever made any more remarks of a similar character he would hold him personally responsible. Mr. S. said, "very well, he was willing." "Then," said Mr. Weller, "we understand each other, and now allow me to say that what you have already written is not true;" or he might have said, they were false, or that they were lies, I don't know which. To this Mr. Shriver answered, that he wrote them from his own observation, or information, and that if Mr. Weller said they were false that he told falsehoods, or was a liar. Weller then struck him, and they clinched, fell against one of the windows, broke it, (this was just behind the "Globe" reporter's desk) and down went one or both of them